

Austria	.....	12.8	2.31	.....	54	2.71
Belgium	.....	10.0	1.91	.....	50	2.51
Denmark	.....	1.00	D.K.	.....	29	2.11
France	.....	18 P.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finland	.....	2.20	P.M.	.....	1.50	1.70
Germany	.....	2.50	P.	.....	5	N.I.R.
Greece	.....	1.50	D.M.	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain	.....	18 P.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ireland	.....	18 P.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	.....	40	Rial	.....	1.70	2.00
Japan	.....	40	Rial	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands	.....	50	L.	.....	.....	.....
Norway	.....	1.5	4.50	.....	.....	.....
Poland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal
Romania
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
U.S.A.
U.S.S.R.
Yugoslavia

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Fears Grow on Crime, 'Unemployables'

Jobless Youths Worry West Europe

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
PARIS, Dec. 13 (NYT).—The
bought of jobless youth has fallen
over Western Europe.

As in the United States, it is
school dropouts—often from the
least favored social strata, often
with inadequate vocational training
or an education mismatched with
the needs of employers—who are
the hardest hit.

In U.S. cities, rising youth un-
employment has been associated
with increased crime and other
violence, suicides, drug addiction
and prostitution. An investiga-
tion has found fears running
deep in many Western European
countries that they may be
headed down a similar path.

Economic and social forces are
combining to make youths into
what the Organization for Eco-
nomic Cooperation and Devel-
opment terms "a new under-
privileged group."

Slower Growth

After two decades of economic
vitality, during which about 10
million foreign workers supplanted
sorely stretched national
labor forces, Europeans have
now entered what many specu-
lators believe will be an ex-
tended period of slower growth.

As economic activity has
slumped, some foreign workers
have departed. Yet unemploy-
ment is still climbing because
growth now, and at the rate be-
lieved to continue until 1980, is in-
adequate to absorb the new en-
tries into the labor market.

Formal statistics tell part of
the story. In the nine Common
Market countries, those under
the age of 25 looking for jobs
have more than doubled since
1973 and now account for 1 out
of every 3 of the 5 million un-
employed.

There has been a significant
increase, furthermore, in the
number of youths out of work
for relatively long periods, sug-
gesting, in the words of the
Common Market's Executive
Commission in Brussels, "develop-
ment of a hard core of long-
term unemployed people."

Richard O'Brien, chairman of
the British Manpower Commis-
sion, said: "Lack of a job early
in one's working life means that
one misses the vital formative
experience of work, the essential
disciplines of working life which
we take for granted. In short,
there is a danger of making un-
employables of our unemployed."

Although not as high as in the
United States, unemployment
totals in Western Europe have
already reached levels not reached
since the Great Depression of
the 1930s.

Among social forces tending to
work to the disadvantage of young
job seekers is the position held
by union leaders on both sides
of the Atlantic that their prin-
cipal responsibility is protection
of those on the job, not those
looking for one.

Another is the attitude of cor-
porate managers. With mount-

ing social obligations, accepted
at the insistence of governments
and unions, managers have found
that workers, once hired, are dif-
ficult and expensive to let go.
This makes them generally wary
about recruiting new workers.

Machines Preferred

Against the backdrop of con-
tracting labor needs and rising
labor costs, company managers
now prefer, even when openings
do arise, to acquire a machine
if possible rather than hire
workers.

"There is too much similarity
for comfort between what hap-
pened in the northern cities of
the United States and what is
happening here," commented the
Guardian after West Indian
riots at carnival time late last
August in the Kensington borough
of London.

West Indian teen-agers, many
of them jobless, fought running
battles with the police for two
days. More than 100 persons
were arrested and more than 200
injured.

In Brixton, another section of
London with a large West Indian
population, Courtney Laws, a
black leader, received a reporter
in the bare offices of the Brixton
Community Neighborhood
Association, declaring: "Youth
unemployment has grown so
much in Brixton that it is now
genuinely reflected in delin-
quency, crime and anti-social
behavior."

Motorcycle Gangs

In Hamburg, the Rev. Werner
Jeschonowski, a Lutheran pastor,
runs an unusual church reha-
bilitation center for the Bil-
rothstrasse-five minutes from
the Reeperbahn red light dis-
trict—for motorcycle gangs of
leather-jacketed youths, most
without lawful employment, many
with police records.

The center has twice-weekly
"contact" sessions, helps the
youths get jobs and tries to di-
vert them from the violence of
the streets.

Pastor Jeschonowski, who has
worked seven years in the center,
warned that if youth unemploy-
ment gets much higher, "I see
great dangers approaching us."
The forebodings seem to be
borne out by such youths as Uwe
and Nils, both 20 years old, who
proudly wear swastikas and Nazi
medals on their black leather
jackets. Either was someone to
admire, they contend, because he
improved job conditions in Ger-
many.

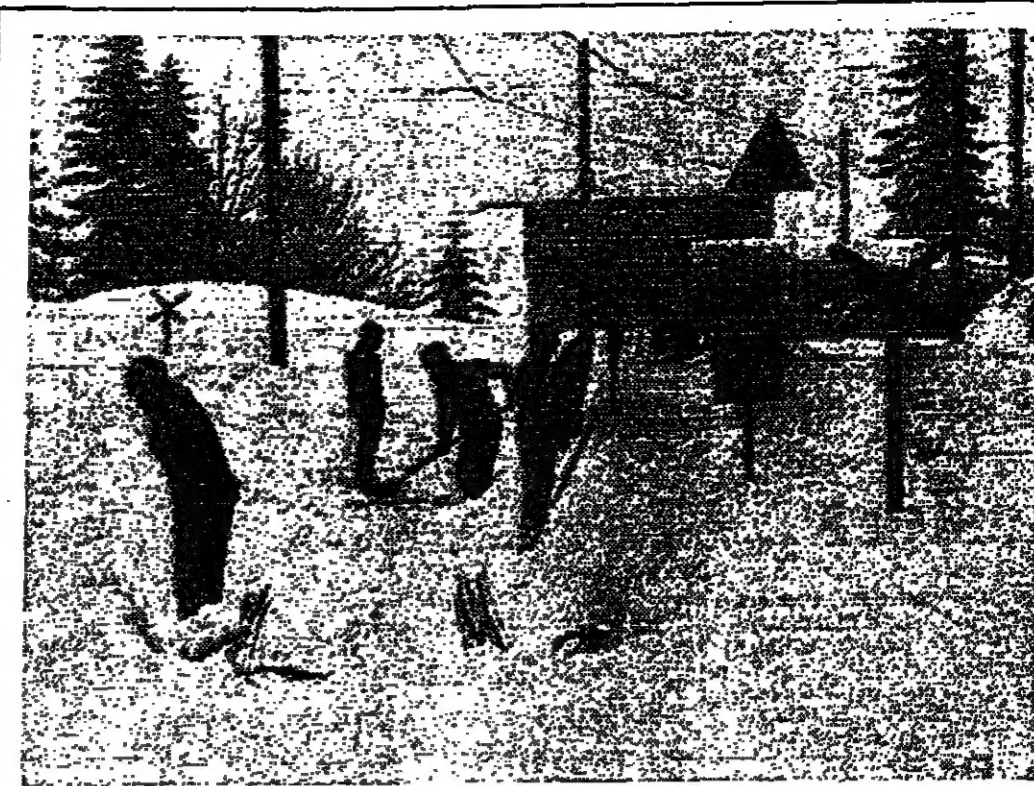
Paris Warnings

Demonstrations in the streets
of Paris are also flashing warn-
ings about the explosive charac-
ter of youth unemployment.
Twice in recent months marchers
have been called out to protest
the rising number of unemployed
youths.

In the spearhead of these and
other demonstrations are teen-
agers who chant: "The only so-
lution is revolution!"

Although the grinning dem-
onstrators still appear more self-
conscious than defiant and
though they rarely clash with
the police, the words cannot en-
tirely be dismissed in France,
with its history of periodic
revolutions and its worker-student
uprising in the spring of
1968.

The gravity of the situation
is underscored in talks with
such officials as a top French
central banker, who emotionally
observed after a particularly
bleak assessment of monetary
and financial conditions: "Un-
employment threatens to erode
the foundations of our demo-
cratic institutions."



BEAUTIFUL, BUT A BURDEN—Railroad workers shovel snow from tracks, trying to open line between Gollau and Klosterli in mountains of central Switzerland.

Qatar Tightens Security for OPEC Talks

By Eric Pace

DOHA, Qatar, Dec. 13 (NYT).—
This remote Arabian sheikhdom
has been taking stern security
measures in recent days to guard
against any terrorist assaults or
incidents during a meeting this
week of the Organization of
Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Desert patrols have been in-
tensified. Bulletproof steel shut-
ters have been put up to shield
the conference hall. Foreign
travelers are being carefully
screened by the police.

"We have a tradition of hospi-
tality here, but we must prepare
for everything," a visitor was
told by Abdel Rahman Saif al-
Modhadi, director of the Qatar
radio.

Petroleum experts from the
OPEC nations have already gar-
nered in the capital for a prelimi-
nary meeting before the chief oil
negotiators from 13 countries
convene Wednesday. The talks
are expected to last two or three
days and probably will result in
an increase in oil prices, the
first in 15 months.

The price increases are of great
significance for the economies of
the world's industrial and devel-
oping countries.

French Reported To Menace Scots In Fish Dispute

EDINBURGH, Dec. 13 (AP).—
Britain dispatched a vessel today
to investigate claims that French
fishermen threatened Scots with
a weekend incident off the
Scottish coast.

The Scottish Department of
Agriculture and Fisheries said
here that it ordered the Fishery
Protection vessel Westra into the
area.

The Westra was dispatched after
Capt. Peter Duncan reported
that 20 large trawlers from
Boulogne harassed him and
other Scottish fishermen off the
Shetland Islands 100 miles north-
east of the Scottish mainland.

Capt. Duncan said the French
ignored signals and a rocket fired
by the smaller Scottish boats to
warn them they were getting too
close. When the Scots moved in
to protest, the French produced
rifles, he said.

Swiss Still Study Action on Alleged War Criminal

BERN, Dec. 13 (UPI).—The
Swiss government today put off
until the end of the week a deci-
sion on the Netherlands demand
for the expulsion of accused Nazi
collaborator Pieter Menten, 78.

The seven-member Swiss Cab-
inet said that "some questions
remain to be examined," and that
it will discuss the case again at
its next meeting on Friday.

Switzerland was faced with
delicate legal problems after Mr.
Menten's arrest, because its penal
code does not provide for the ex-
tradition of persons charged with
war crimes.

A 1965 decree, however, permits
expulsion of any person suspect-
ed, with supporting evidence, of
"crimes against humanity."

Get Death in Russia
MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (Reuters).—
A court in Rostov-on-Don, south-
ern Russia, has sentenced two
Soviet wartime collaborators to
death by firing squad for taking
part in Nazi atrocities, the news-
paper Sovetskaya Rossiya report-
ed today.

Two others, tried with them,
were sentenced to long terms in
labor camps, it said.

New Whale Quota For Japan, Russia

TOKYO, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Ja-
pan and the Soviet Union agreed
today on sharing a sperm whale
catch quota given up by South
Africa for the 1977 season in the
Southern Hemisphere, the Foreign
Ministry announced.

Under the agreement, Japan's
quota for sperm whales was in-
creased from 168 to 128 males and
from 37 to 23 females. The Soviet
Union's share will be 2,134 males
and 707 females, an increase from
2,842 and 600, respectively.

Earthquake Rocks North Italian Town

RIVA DEL GARDA, Italy, Dec.
13 (UPI).—A strong earth tremor
rumbled through this northern
Italian town at the foot of the
Alps today, damaging buildings
and forcing families to seek
shelter in requisitioned hotels.

There were no reports of in-
juries. The Geophysical Observa-
tory at Trieste said the tremor
hit at 6:34 a.m. (0634 GMT)
with a force of 4.5 on the Richter
scale.

Indian Party Leader Freed From Parole

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13 (Reu-
ters).—Atal Bihari Vajpayee, pa-
rliamentary leader of the Hindu
Nationalist Jan sangh party, has
been released unconditionally
from detention under India's
emergency laws, an official an-
nouncement said today.

Mr. Vajpayee, 49, was arrested
soon after the state of internal
emergency was imposed in June,
1975. He was held without trial
until a few months ago, when he
was released on parole.

Arab Youths Demonstrate for 6th Day in West Bank; Dozens Arrested

(Continued from Page 1)
year, then within the foreseeable
future.

"This does not mean that the
Palestinians have completely
given up their dream of a return
to lost properties in Haifa, in Lod
and in other Israeli towns. But
for the people of the West Bank
who have not been cooped up for
a generation in the dreary refugee
camps of Gaza and who are not
exiles in a foreign land, there is
a growing willingness to com-
promise.

As Karim Khalaf, the mayor of
Ramallah, put it: "A Palestinian
state in exchange for recognition
of Israel." And what of the goal
of a secular state to replace the
Jewish state under Palestinian
control? "Maybe 20 years, may-
be 2,000," he said.

His remark was typical of many
who said that the cause should be
put aside at least for this gen-
eration in the interest of some
kind of a state of their own.

Political moods in the West
Bank tend to take their cue from
outside and the mood here now
is, of course, directly attributable
to what is perceived as the new,
moderate stance of the Arab world
and perhaps the Palestine Libera-
tion Organization as well.

"We must live now in the pres-
ent and not in the past," said
Nabati, city councilman Khalidum

Abd al-Hod. "We must agree to
live within the 1967 borders with-
out asking for a return to the
1948 borders because the mood of
the Arab countries has changed."

Moderate Voices

Or as Dr. Hafeez Abu Ghazala,
also of Nabulus, said: "No one is
willing to liquidate Israel any-
more."

"If we just want to get rid of
Israel we will kill ourselves," said
Raymond Tawil, an outspoken
supporter of the Palestinian cause
who has just been released from
four months of house arrest in
Ramallah.

"People are saying the PLO has
done what it can but now we must
do what we can to save the Pales-
tinian people. These moderate
voices are being heard now and
are being encouraged by the Com-
munist party against the Rejec-
tion Front."

Note of this is very encourag-
ing to Israelis who believe that
without a real change of heart,
a complete renunciation of the
goal to replace the Jewish state
with something else, nothing has
really changed and the new
Arab peace offensive is just a
change in tactics.

And when the Arabs talk of a
return to 1967 borders it means
abandoning the Israeli settle-
ments in the West Bank and

Accordingly, motorized army

patrols have been bolstered along
Qatar's sandy borders to try to
thwart any infiltration from
Saudi Arabia and the United
Arab Emirates.

Foreign applicants for visas to
enter Qatar have been screened
more carefully than usual.

During the meeting, patrol
boats of Qatar's small navy are
expected to cruise the waters
near the Gulf Hotel, which is to
house most of the OPEC
representatives.

The nine-story modern building
is set on the eastern outskirts of
this week. The hotel is to be
closed to unauthorized visitors.

Tall steel shutters have been
fitted to the windows of the Gulf
Hotel's 100-foot-long main ban-
quet hall, where the meeting is
expected to be held.

Moderate Increase

DOHA, Qatar, Dec. 13 (Reu-
ters).—Qatar's Oil Minister
Mohammed Sadi said tonight
that his country would support
a "moderate" oil-price increase of
around 10 per cent on the cur-
rent \$11.51 per barrel.

Prof. Sadi, who is the current
chairman of the 13-member or-
ganization, said that his country
usually adopted a moderate stand.

European Parties Discuss 1978 Vote

BRUSSELS, Dec. 13 (UPI).—
The chairman of Europe's Social
Christian Liberal and Socialist
parties met today to discuss
campaign rules for direct elec-
tions to the European Parlia-
ment scheduled for May, 1978.

Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans, chairman of the European
Popular party; Gaston Thorn,
Premier of Luxembourg and
chairman of the European Lib-
eral party; and Wilhelm Droscher,
president of the Confedera-
tion of Socialist Parties of the
European Community, discussed
a code governing spending and
other aspects of campaigning.

The also talked about dif-
ferences in national election
laws and the use of the mass
media to promote the idea of
European integration.

Host of Measures

Mr. Park's government has put
itself squarely behind the Mideast
push with a host of measures:
• A 50-per-cent corporate tax
exemption was put into effect
Jan. 1 for profits from overseas
construction projects. Exports for
such projects have been excluded
from taxation completely, and
long-term loans with interest rates
of between 8 per cent and 12 per
cent (depending on the length of
the repayment period) are being
provided to construction firms,
Mr. Kim said.

By comparison, interest rates
for large corporations seeking

Oil Payment Surplus Possible

S. Korea's Exports of 1 To Mideast Creating a 1

By Sam Jameson

SEOUL, Dec. 13.—When Sam-
whan Construction Co. submitted
its \$36-million bid to build a 97.5-
mile road in Saudi Arabia, "there
was virtually no trade and no
contacts between South Korea
and Saudi Arabia," said Choi
Chang-Won, the company's
president. "We didn't even have
an embassy there."

That was December, 1974. By
the end of October, this year,
South Korea had signed nearly
\$1.1 billion worth of construction
contracts in the Mideast and had
expanded its exports to this re-
gion by 12.5 times. More than
\$2.2 billion have been signed in
contracts in the first 10 months
of this year.

Next year, South Korea could
become the first oil-importing
country to balance its books—or
even record a payments surplus—
with Mideast nations.

It is part of the story of South
Korea's newest, and perhaps most
successful export—labor.

At the end of October, 45,394
South Koreans were working their
living overseas, including 15,000
in the Mideast, hundreds
of additional workers were being
flown into Bahrain on Korean Air
Lines flights—now operating three
times a week—to join the 19,182
working in the region as of Oct.
31.

Government Support

Another 15,000 South Koreans
were working as seasonal farm
hands in West Germany, mostly
as coal miners.

By the end of next year, around
40,000 Koreans were expected to
be employed in the Mideast alone,
mostly in Saudi Arabia. Construc-
tion executives said the number
could easily expand to 60,000 in
1978.

The export of labor is backed
up by the government through in-
direct subsidies and threats of
fines and imprisonment for faulty
work abroad. Overseas construc-
tion has become the major hope
for a windfall in foreign exchange
for a nation which in recent years
has suffered annual trade deficits
exceeding \$1.5 billion.

Although officials deny charges
made by foreign competitors that
South Korean firms are accepting
overseas contracts at cost, or
below, they admit the chief at-
traction of Mideast business is
not the percentage of profit.

Foreign Exchange
Asked about foreign impressions
that the construction boom was
less a profit-making enterprise
than an effort to obtain foreign
exchange, the then Minister of
Construction Kim Joo Kyu re-
plied:

"What you have heard is pretty
accurate."
Mr. Kim, who recently became
head of the South Korean CIA,
said that profits were running at
about 5 per cent on Mideast con-
tracts, compared with a norm of
"between 25 per cent and 30 per
cent" on domestic construction
contracts.

"Profit is much thinner than in
South Korea, but the volume is so
big that the sum of money is
large," he added.

Mr. Kim said, however, that
President Park Chung Hee had
personally instructed him to avoid
becoming a "dollar-earning
worker."

"The President said friendship
with countries in which we carry
out construction projects is more
important than dollars," Mr. Kim
added. "The value of the dollar
changes. The value of friendship
does not."

Host of Measures
Mr. Park's government has put
itself squarely behind the Mideast
push with a host of measures:

• A 50-per-cent corporate tax
exemption was put into effect
Jan. 1 for profits from overseas
construction projects. Exports for
such projects have been excluded
from taxation completely, and
long-term loans with interest rates
of between 8 per cent and 12 per
cent (depending on the length of
the repayment period) are being
provided to construction firms,
Mr. Kim said.

By comparison, interest rates
for large corporations seeking

concessions in West Bank political
circles is what form the proposed
state should take. Except for
security matters, as an Israeli of-
ficial once pointed out, the West
Bank is a Jordanian-Israeli con-
dominium. Although the Rabat
summit of 1974 held that the
PLO was the sole representative
of the Palestinian people, Jordan
still pays civil servants and
teachers, and, although the
amount is less now, development
funds as well. West Bank
mayors make the journey across
the Jordan, hat in hand, seeking
more funds.

The Israelis hope that any
state on the West Bank will be
part of Jordan, and, with the
growing ties between Syria and
Jordan, many people on the West
Bank fear that Amman and
Damascus have the same thing
in mind.

Two Dissidents Quit E. Germany

BERLIN, Dec. 13 (UPI).—Two
more East German dissidents
have moved to the West with the
approval of Communist authori-
ties, the Association of West Ger-
man Writers said today.

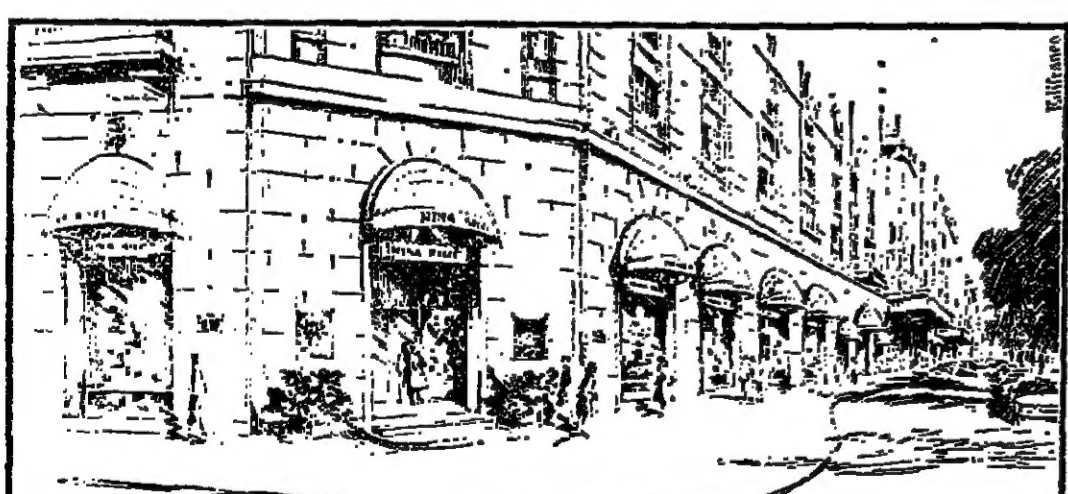
Hannes Schwinger, the organi-
zation's chairman, told reporters in
West Berlin that Thomas Bragch,
a writer, and Katharina Thal-
bach, an actress, had been grant-
ed exit visas by East German au-
thorities.

The two had signed a declara-
tion of solidarity with political
singer Wolf Biermann, whom the
Communists stripped of his East
German citizenship last month
because of his "hostile perfor-
mances" in the West.

Bitterness Lingers

Although there is private criti-
cism of the PLO leadership here
and although there is a pro-
Jordanian faction, especially
among the well-off, fear the
radical PLO, the prevailing view
on the West Bank is that there
should be an independent and
completely sovereign Palestinian
state first and that cooperation
with Jordan should be considered
later.

The West Bankers are
like us in the Diaspora," re-
lent Arabist said recently.
"They dream of Palestine
state but they know they
have to be practical and
operate with the regime in
order to get along." It is
the Israelis, yesterday
Jordanians, before that th-
ish, the Turks, the Crusad-
ers on. With that kind of
there is optimism that p-
something can be worked
of their own. If that c-
done, most people on the
Bank could accept the exit
of Arabs.



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New Vaccine for Rabies Developed

French-Made Serum
as No Side Effects

CHICAGO, Dec. 13 (UPI)—Researchers have developed an effective and simplified new treatment for rabies, a Philadelphia scientist reported yesterday.

The treatment, a major breakthrough, involves only half a shot, with virtually no side effects, Dr. Hillary Koprowski said in this week's issue of the journal of the American Medical Association.

Current methods involve 14 to 20 injections with frequent severe reactions.

Dr. Koprowski reported on field tests in Iran, in which 45 persons were bitten by rabid dogs.

The new vaccine, produced by Institut Merieux in Lyons, is known as human diploid cell vaccine.

It was used successfully on 45 persons bitten by six dogs and two cats in rural areas of northern Iran between June, 1975, and January, 1976.

Six months after the trial and all of the treated individuals are alive and well, with the exception of one 90-year-old man who died of a heart attack following a hard day's work five days after he received the vaccine.

Doctors would have expected a mortality of not less than 35 percent among the 45 persons in our trial had they not been treated," Dr. Koprowski said.

"We are convinced that a major breakthrough has been achieved in the post-exposure treatment of rabies," Dr. Koprowski said.

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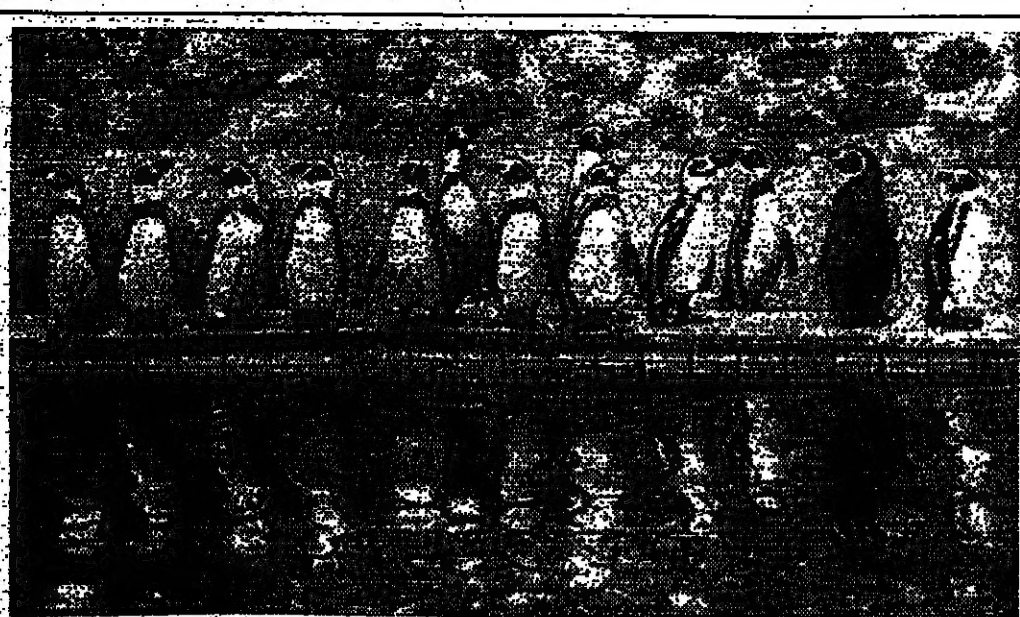
Dr. Koprowski said.

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Dr. Koprowski said.



ONE BACKWARD FELLOW—Well, anyway, 12 of the South American penguins look forward to job of posing for photographer in zoo in Schwerin, East Germany.

In Protection and Pomp of Presidency

Carter Seen Losing Contact With Public

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (UPI)—

Direct personal contact with ordinary voters was a deliberate aim of President-elect Jimmy Carter's election campaign.

But some of his entourage fear that he is now losing touch with the people.

They worry about the enforced isolation of the presidency that has enveloped Mr. Carter in a shield of security men and a horde of reporters who follow wherever he goes in public.

Greg Schneider, who as Mr. Carter's appointments secretary probably spends more time with him than anyone else outside his immediate family, remarked the other day that it was increasingly difficult to maintain "relations with the outside world, which is getting more and more remote."

"In Iowa, when he was campaigning," Mr. Schneider said, "Jimmy could walk up and talk to people...but now—since everything has grown in quantum leaps, first after the convention and even more after the election—it's become hard for him to function with people on a one-to-one basis."

Hard Man to Reach

Such public figures as Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate, whom Mr. Carter invited to the campaign to keep in touch with him, have complained that now, as President-elect, he is a hard man to reach.

Mr. Carter tried to break out of isolation by meeting groups of

businessmen and prospective candidates for top posts in his administration and by making scores of telephone calls around the country to leaders with whom he is consulting about his cabinet choices.

Mr. Schneider said that in this respect Mr. Carter sometimes has spent several hours a day on the phone.

In sessions with congressional leaders and others, Mr. Carter has made a point of giving them his personal phone number and asking them to call him.

Mr. Schneider disclosed there is a pecking order among those granted that courtesy: The great bulk of them have been given a switchboard number in Mr. Carter's hometown, Plains, Ga., and only about 35 to 40—including Mr. Nader—have acquired the number that Mr. Carter himself answers.

Aides Sense Tension

Some of those from outside his immediate entourage have found him composed and relaxed in their meetings with him. "He was very relaxed, almost jolly—obviously working hard but enjoying it," was the description by W.G. Clayton Jr., chairman of the Southern Railway Co., one of the industrialists who met with Mr. Carter at Blair House here last week.

But Mr. Carter seemed very tense to some of the high-level transition staff members who met with him at Blair House. "He's more at ease when he's in Georgia than he seems to be in Washington," said an aide who has taken part in sessions in both places.

Most of the day, high-level Ford administration officials came to call on him as if he were a visiting chief of state.

And when the schedule called for him to walk across Pennsylvania Avenue that afternoon to the White House grounds, about 50 yards away, protocol and security considerations prevailed at the last minute. Mr. and Mrs. Carter were driven in a Lincoln Continental limousine from Blair House to the rear entrance of the White House, with agents riding cars in front of and behind them.

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Security Shield

Secretary Back Home After Last Mission

Kissinger Era of Airborne Diplomacy Ends

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger returned home yesterday, ending his unique era of airborne diplomacy.

When the blue, white and silver Air Force Boeing 707 jet swooped under the heavy clouds and touched down at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., a larger than usual group of State Department officials and reporters were there to honor the secretary, whose stamina had made him a legend at the State Department.

He chatted with some friends, spurned the TV microphones and then drove off to watch a football game on television. Three intensive years of skulking around the world, to the Middle East, Europe, the Soviet Union, China, Latin America and Africa, were over.

The "Woodstock" as the Secret Service agents identify him in their code, had logged 650,000 miles as secretary—564,000 of them to 57 foreign countries—and the last was yesterday's relaxed 3,800-mile flight from London that ended a five-day trip to Europe.

The dozen reporters on the flight, most of them veterans of more dramatic Kissinger missions, had hoped this final leg would be memorable. Two television networks had received permission to have cameramen aboard the flight and the secretary was pressed to speak about his triumphs and failures. But he steadfastly refused.

Like His Job

Mr. Kissinger seems to prefer to save any discussion about his often controversial record for his own memoirs after he turns his job over to Cyrus Vance on Jan. 20. A proud man who likes his post, he appears not to want to hasten his departure by talking constantly about it.

He apparently finds it unattractive to list his triumphs and he seemingly finds it almost impossible to admit to any major mistakes.

Mr. Kissinger preferred on the flight—as he has on all the other flights in the last three years—

to talk informally to reporters, either in his private lounge in the front of the plane or standing in the aisle in the rear.

There was an attempt at serious affairs of state. The Rhodesian negotiations are said to be coming along; the talks Mr. Kissinger had in London have generated some movement and some of his aides will return there later this week for more consultations.

The Russians were on everyone's mind. The suggestion was made that it was insulting for Leonid Brezhnev to have told President-elect Jimmy Carter that he would not foment a crisis next year. Also, it was suggested that Mr. Carter should be aware that the Russians will be watching his first moves carefully and that the United States must move quickly to warn the Russians if they should try to meddle in the Rhodesian situation.

Midwest Opportunity

The Middle East, Mr. Kissinger said, is ripe for settlement. But this does not mean that a Geneva conference is the best solution, since such a conference would only give the Soviet Union a free invitation to get involved in an area where it has been steadily losing influence.

If Mr. Kissinger were in charge after Jan. 20—and he says that he has no desire to be involved in any policy discussions—there might be simultaneous step-by-step diplomacy between Israel, Egypt and Syria to bypass the Palestinian problem, since Israel

will not talk with officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

His greatest sorrow probably is what happened in Indochina two years after the 1973 accords. But even the Korean agreement of 1953 would have collapsed if there had been anything comparable to Watergate and the ensuing congressional cutoff of aid and support.

No Retirement

The Air Force stewards opened some champagne, as they had at the end of every mission, and poured it into plastic cups. There were some desultory toasts. The mood was less sentimental or emotional than at the conclusion of several of the Middle East trips when the secretary was returning home with a concrete achievement after considerable effort.

Mr. Kissinger has not retired

from work. He has told even one that he will not leave the country in the remaining six weeks before Mr. Vance takes over. And the secretary plans to begin an intensive course of bringing Mr. Vance up to date on diplomatic matters on Wednesday, when the two will meet for most of the afternoon. They will meet regularly thereafter.

Mr. Vance, the secretary-designate, has said he would prefer to travel less than Mr. Kissinger and to delegate the responsibility for negotiations to subordinates as much as possible.

But the consensus on the Kissinger plane was that, whatever Mr. Vance's intentions, in the Middle East in particular he may find it necessary to travel to that region to make any headway.

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News Analysis

Brezhnev Birthday Brings Back 'Cult' Memories

By Peter Onos

MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (UPI)—When Joseph Stalin, also known as "father of the people," the greatest genius in history, friend and teacher of all nations, shining sun of humanity and life-giving force of Socialism, reached 70 years of age in 1949, the occasion attracted presents enough to fill a museum and so many cabled accolades that Pravda went on publishing them daily for years.

Nikita Khrushchev's 70th birthday in 1964 was more modest. Eastern European leaders were summoned to Moscow bearing their countries' highest decorations to be pinned on the ample Khrushchev chest. There was an exhibition at his birthplace and a gala banquet at the Kremlin.

Now the 70th birthday of Leonid Brezhnev is upon us. The date is Dec. 19, but in a sense the commemoration has been under way for months. Honors have been heaped upon Mr. Brezhnev. He was named a marshal of the Soviet armed forces last spring only Stalin had achieved that distinction among previous party chiefs.

A massive bronze bust of Mr. Brezhnev was placed in his home town of Dneprodzerzhinsk-Khrushchev, in the flush of 1950s de-Stalinization zeal, had banned statues of living Soviet leaders. And lately, Mr. Brezhnev's Communist counterparts in other lands have been bestowing medals on him, one after another.

"You, Comrade Brezhnev," said Bulgaria's party boss Todor Zhivkov as he presented him a Gold Star of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Order of Georgi Dimitroff, "are standing at the head of the mightiest state in the world at a time of decisions and actions which have historic implications for the destiny of mankind."

"The world once judged the Bolsheviks by Lenin. Today, the world judges the Soviet Communists by the Soviet people primarily by you, Comrade Brezhnev."

Perhaps the most significant title bestowed on Mr. Brezhnev recently carries no ribbon or even formal designation. It is "Vozhd," which means chief or leader but in a way reserved only for the most revered figures. Lenin was never "Vozhd" until he died. Stalin made the term his own.

So its revival now to describe Mr. Brezhnev, in a speech at a Kremlin award ceremony in October, came as a shock.

The speaker was Andrei Kirilenko, a Politburo member who is considered Mr. Brezhnev's closest deputy. So, it is worth watching for "Vozhd."

There is talk of much more to come in the Brezhnev birthday celebrations: rumors that he will be elected an academician, the Soviet Union's highest honor for scholars; that he will get a third Hero of Socialist Labor award, entitling him to a statue in Moscow, and that a film documentary of his life will be shown on television.

Yet there clearly seem to be some limits on the adulation. The country is not being prepared for a major holiday to mark the occasion.

There is reason to believe that something grander was initially envisioned. Soviet literary sources say that a play devoted to Mr. Brezhnev's life was commissioned from Anatoly Solonov, editor of the country's most popular weekly magazine. When the script was already in rehearsal, however, it was abruptly withdrawn and plans for a film version were also scrapped.

An unusually personalized glimpse of Mr. Brezhnev's life, however, appears in a supplement to Moscow News, a weekly distributed in major foreign languages. Two issues last month included a "short biography" of the Soviet leader, featuring, among other surprises, a picture of a beaming Mr. Brezhnev in a sport shirt holding his great-granddaughter Galina in 1972.

Aside from portraying him as a warm and accessible man, the supplement also offers a list of Soviet credentials—Moscow News observes that "whatever the situation, L.I. Brezhnev is free and easy, always his natural self. . . . People note his natural sense of humor, expressive mimicry and his ability to pick out what is funny."

"L.I. Brezhnev is a democratic person without a trace of pomposity," U.S. Senator Hubert Humphrey, for example, noted after a talk with him. At times, L.I. Brezhnev becomes emotional in expressing his feelings. He is an ardent hockey fan. The temperamental nature of the game, its sweeping speed, apparently, appeal to his character. He is also fond of fast driving, in which he excels.

Mr. Brezhnev has a private stable of fancy cars, including a Rolls Royce and Mercedes, presented to him by foreign leaders.

One of the Greats

What all this shows is that Mr. Brezhnev, once considered the quintessential "apparatchik," first among equals, is now intent on recognition on a par with the greatest names of Soviet, even Russian, history. At 70, he wears a hearing aid and has had health problems, but his personal powers are plainly great.

"This is already the second decade," Mr. Kirilenko told L.I. Brezhnev at the ceremony in October, "of our fruitful work under your wise leadership."

Leonid Ilyich, we are glad that you are as you are and we all wish you, dear friend, good health and stay that way for years and years. . . . 70 years of life is not little, but then it is not much either. It is good that in our country, this age is considered only middle age."

That hasn't yet sounded chillingly familiar to Mr. Brezhnev. On Khrushchev's 70th birthday, Anastas Mikoyan, Khrushchev's close aide, said: "We are celebrating, today, the jubilee of a middle-aged man who is, as you can see for yourselves, at the peak of his strength and capabilities. We feel, dear friend, that you are only half way through your life."

Six months later Khrushchev was ousted on grounds of his "advanced age and deteriorating health."

Bank Nominee Indicted in Israel

TEL AVIV, Dec. 13 (AP)—Asher Yadin, a former financial figure, was indicted today on nine counts of fraud, tax evasion and taking bribes.

Mr. Yadin, 53, former chairman of Kupat Holim, a giant national health service, was about to become governor of the Bank of Israel when he was arrested two months ago. He was accused of taking a \$300,000 kickback for giving a large construction contract to the Soli Boneh Company.

He was also charged with accepting \$11,000 from a Kupat Holim lawyer for sending business his way, and \$6,000 in kickbacks from a real estate agent.

On the bribery charges alone, Mr. Yadin faces up to 10 years imprisonment.

Mr. Yadin was further indicted on charges of evading real estate tax and of using fraudulent means in buying and selling medical facilities for his health service.

The defendant's sister, Sarah Harl, was indicted on charges of being a go-between in the alleged bribes.

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THRIFTY THROG—London's Petticoat Lane market is jammed by persons making Christmas purchases before tax increases expected to be imposed this week.

France Debates Its Birthrate After Long Period of Decline

By Andreas Freund

PARIS, Dec. 13 (UPI)—Throughout 1976 France has been debating what to do about its declining birthrate.

The debate—in the press and among sociologists, economists, demographers and politicians—was opened last New Year's Eve by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. On presenting the traditional New Year's wishes to the nation, he warned that no country with a middle-sized population could realistically aspire to grandeur.

"In 1800," the President declared, "France was three times more populous than Britain and nearly as populated as Russia. But now . . ."

Now France's population stands at 52.7 million, Britain's at 54 million, the Soviet Union's at 243 million.

An official report, released last, noted that while French women had an average of 2.9 babies in 1964, the figure was only 1.9 in 1975.

The report warned that it took an average of 2.1 births to compensate for the current mortality rate and to keep the population stable. If the population was not diminished by the births so low, this is because of 4 million immigrants.

The report, drawn up by the National Institute for Demographic Studies, acknowledged that comparable trends were prevalent in most of Europe and in developed countries around the world.

Debate for Increase

In the public debate, a Gaullist, former Premier Michel Debré, came out for policies that could lead to a doubling of France's population. He was among those who linked national grandeur to size of population, pointing out that in 1898, the year the French Revolution began, the French population of 37.5 million constituted 17 percent of the European total. In the long victorious Napoleonic wars, it was recalled, the French were seldom outnumbered, even by the combined armies of their foes.

Prof. Alfred Sauvy, a prominent demographer, argued for a population increase on economic grounds. He forecast that in a static population with an increasing number of old people resulting from progress in medicine, the economic burden would eventually become unbearable for the younger people.

The economic argument used by Prof. Sauvy in advocacy of a population increase has to do with the French pension system. Old-age pensioners here are essentially supported by a part of the earnings of the present active population, not from their own past contributions to any pension fund. Presently, 43 percent of Frenchmen support the rest of the population of young and old.

Some sociologists have questioned this approach. They say that if more French women have more children this will increase the total population but not necessarily the active portion. The fewer children, the more women will hold jobs, they argue.

Warnings on Trends

Pierre Chagnon, a historian, warned that if France and Europe continued the present demographic trend, the West would soon be hopelessly outnumbered by the Third World. He said that a dangerous political imbalance would result.

Customs Shed Burns

VEVEY, Switzerland, Dec. 13 (Reuters)—A fire razed a customs storage warehouse here last weekend and destroyed an estimated \$4 million worth of bonded goods, police said.

Deaths Notices

MORRIS J. THOMPSON, 61, died in Bunkers, Spain, after a short illness, on 24th November, 1976.

Relief Supplies Allegedly Misused

U.S. Catholic Agency Accused Of Aiding Military in Vie

By Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (UPI)—During much of the Vietnam war, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) abandoned its political humanitarian role and became an accessory of the U.S. military effort, a Catholic weekly newspaper has charged.

The charges, which will appear in the Dec. 17 issue of the National Catholic Reporter, grew out of a year-long investigation of CRS by the newspaper's Washington correspondent, Richard Rashke.

In his account, Mr. Rashke alleges:

• That the CRS turned over vast quantities of relief supplies—food, clothing and medicines—to both U.S. and South Vietnamese military units to be used as pay for irregular forces and "incentives" for intelligence gathering.

• That U.S. military personnel worked in CRS offices, where they had access to CRS field reports that contained information valuable to military intelligence but possibly disastrous to the Vietnamese civilians whom the CRS was charged to help.

• That as much as 90 percent of the relief agency's budget came from the U.S. AID program in Vietnam, with the understanding that the church organization would reciprocate "by accepting U.S. policy without criticism and by sharing information" with U.S. AID personnel, the Reporter said.

• That the CRS supplied rationals for interrogation centers and political prisons, including the Con Son Prison, with its infamous "tiger cages."

• That the U.S. military "built CRS into its refugee program" of forcing Vietnamese civilians from homes and farms into refugee camps, which were supplied by the CRS.

• That the CRS "encouraged" its staff members to live rent-free in housing on AID compounds and used the CIA's Air America for staff travel and shipment of relief goods.

Bishops' Role

All of this was taking place at a time when opposition to the war was mounting in the United States, and the Catholic bishops, who are ultimately responsible for the direction of the CRS, were increasingly critical of the war policy and demanding U.S. military withdrawal.

The Most Rev. James Ramesch, general secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, to which the CRS is ultimately responsible, said he has not yet seen the newspaper's account and therefore could not comment. He said that if the charges are substantiated, the bishops would "certainly want to take action."

Information in the Reporter was derived largely from government reports and interviews with former CRS-Vietnam personnel as well as staff members of other voluntary and government agencies who served in Vietnam.

The CRS, whose headquarters are in New York, refused to make any of its files or reports available, Mr. Rashke said.

The CRS is supported in part by collections in all churches on a designated Sunday, usually in late March. Like other worldwide relief agencies, it also derives a large part of its budget from the contribution by the government of surplus foodstuffs under Public Law 480.

Church Collections

Last year, church members gave \$4.5 million to the CRS, or 3 percent of its worldwide budget.

The CRS worked in Vietnam from 1954, when it moved in to help feed, clothe and resettle the nearly 1 million refugees who fled south after the French pulled out, until the fall of Saigon last year. Although there were earlier charges of misbanding of relief goods, the Reporter account deals primarily with the situation from 1967 on, when the agency's Vietnam operation was directed by the Rev. Robert Charlebois.

In 1967, Catholic writer Michael Novak reported after a visit to Vietnam that the CRS, at the request of Gen. William Westmoreland, was supplying 7,000 tons of food and clothing monthly to 150,000 Vietnamese militiamen and their 550,000 dependents. The supplies were requested by the military to provide what Mr. Novak said was 25 percent of the monthly wages of the Popular Forces-Regional Forces, nicknamed the "Buff Puffs" by the Marines.

Defended the Policy

At first, according to the latest account, Father Charlebois defended the policy, saying in a Saigon news conference: "As long as they need food and do not refuse to be a security guard, we should plant the bomb in the factory. The hotel was the Lansdowne Court, engulfed by fire from a couple of bombs planted by four men who escaped in thick fog."

Several IRA Bombs Are Set Off in Ulster

BELFAST, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Irish Republican Army today opened a pre-Christmas bombing campaign in Northern Ireland by setting fire to a hotel and a cafe in Belfast, planting a couple of bombs in a Belfast brush factory and scattering other bombs throughout the province.

"There were no casualties from the bombing and a man—thought to be a security guard—was shot dead when he surprised a gang planting the bomb in the factory. The hotel was the Lansdowne Court, engulfed by fire from a couple of bombs planted by four men who escaped in thick fog."

Cholera in Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR, Dec. 13 (UPI)—East Malaysia's State has been declared a cholera-infected area, following discovery of 11 confirmed cases.

Scientists Drilling Through Antarctic Ice

By Walter Sullivan

MCMURDO SOUND, Antarctica, Dec. 13 (UPI)—In an effort reminiscent of the ill-fated Mohole project, scientists are drilling through the Ross Ice Shelf, Antarctica, into an oceanic "hot world" cut off from the sun—and from scrutiny—for thousands and perhaps millions of years.

As with the Mohole, the undertaking—the Ross Ice Shelf Project—is designed to attack a highly diverse array of problems, physical, biological and economic. The Mohole project—a hole to be drilled through the sea floor to the Moho, or bottom of the earth's crust, was shelved when the cost became unacceptably high.

Another goal of RISP is to explore the origin of the so-called "Antarctic bottom water," which circulates north along the floors of the world's oceans. This water, through its long contact with the sea floor, becomes rich in nutrients and, where it wells up to the surface, there is a bloom of oceanic life.

Two Ice Shelves

It is believed that this water originates beneath the two great ice shelves of Antarctica, the Ronne Ice Shelf on the Atlantic coast and the Ross Ice Shelf. The

origin of the Antarctic bottom water is of international interest in that, indirectly, it is responsible for much of the world's oceanic food.

The Ross Ice Shelf is roughly the size of Spain—and is an oceanic extension of the continental ice sheet of Antarctica. At the drill site, 470 miles southeast of here, it is 1,375 feet thick. Along its northern front, where it gives birth to icebergs sometimes 100 miles long, it is uniformly about 700 feet thick.

The lip of this 400-mile frontal cliff is strikingly level because the ice, once water-borne, tends to spread to a uniform thickness, like spilled molasses. At the drill site, echo sounding has shown 750 feet of water beneath the ice and a sea floor laden with at least several thousand feet of sediment.

Core of Sediment

It is planned to drive a coring device 90 feet into this bottom sediment to obtain a cross section of its layers. This should reveal the history of the shelf, including when it was grounded at that location and when there was open sea at the site.

Some scientists believe great ice shelves like the Ross shelf serve as dams preventing inland ice from flowing readily out to sea. When a change in sea level or climate tips the environmental scales for such a shelf, according to this hypothesis, it rapidly breaks up into icebergs, freeing the inland ice to "surge" into the sea.

There is currently much debate whether the Marie Byrd Land ice shelf is unstable and might "surge" into the sea if the shelves on either side of it—the Ross and Ronne shelves—should break up. It is in West Antarctica, so called because it lies chiefly in the Western Hemisphere.

Below Sea Level

Whereas the far larger East Antarctica ice sheet rests on a

continental block and is largely hemmed in by mountains, much of that in West Antarctica lies on land that is far below sea level.

The ice, fed by frequent snows, flows rapidly toward the Atlantic and Pacific. The drill site was chosen to be in an area of rapid flow from Marie Byrd Land. It moves north about three feet a day.

The world's oceans are currently rising about one millimeter a year, or four inches a century, and probably the chief uncertainty as to the reasons for this change concerns what is happening beneath the two great Antarctic ice shelves.

Some believe that seawater is freezing onto the shelf bottoms, subtracting fresh water from the seas and causing the high salinity that makes the bottom water hug the bottom. Others say the shelf bottoms are being wasted away by ocean currents. From the ice samples obtained all the way to the bottom, this debate should be resolved.

Fishing Through Ice

RISP also involves an unusual fishing expedition. Whereas hardy winter fishermen in the northern United States drill holes in lake ice a foot or two thick, here the ice is 1,375 feet thick.

Not only will the under-ice explorers fish through the ice, they will also look and listen. An underwater television system, with videotape recorder, will be lowered through the hole, as will microphones to eavesdrop on the sounds emitted by any creatures there. The TV system has two lenses, one pointed down and one aimed horizontally. Still-picture cameras will also be lowered.

It is assumed that there are at least some forms of life beneath the shelf, although whether the large animals exist there is uncertain. Air-breathers, such as seals and whales, are unlikely. But ocean currents flowing in from the Pacific should provide sufficient nutrients for many other species, some highly specialized for this environment.

While the National Science Foundation and aircraft of the U.S. Navy are providing a large part of the funds and support for RISP, other participating nations include Australia, Britain, Denmark, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Soviet Union, Switzerland and West Germany.

Sea Law Round Cleared

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 13 (AP)—The General Assembly by unanimous consent has approved the decision of the three-year-old UN Conference on the Law of the Sea to hold its sixth session here May 23 to July 8, with an extension to July 15 if necessary.

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The Zen Master in Europe Teaching Concentration

By Susan Heller Anderson

Dec. 13 (UPI).—In the wistful setting of the Hotel de Ville, with its shocking pink walls and ceilings, sparkling chandeliers and painted "flower gardens," more than 1,500 persons participated last weekend in "Initiation."

In the morning and some 300 of those at in neat rows in an improvised dojo, the in which zazen is practiced, some 200 pairs of legs into the cross-legged lotus position in which zazen is practiced. The ground and heads to the two hundred disciples, each a piece of thick cardboard, 200 backs, are raised. Left hand is cupped by palms upward, thumbs against each other to an oval. Eyes stare at the front.

Dr. Kodo Sawaki, a man of modest origins who provoked a Zen renaissance in Japan in the 1950s, is the master. He studied economics at the University of Yokohama and philosophy at the University of Tokyo. He then worked for the Mitsubishi Mining Company and was sent by it to India during World War II. Married with three children, one of whom is a well-known Tokyo television personality, he was a businessman for 15 years before he became a Zen monk.

"You must not become a monk right away. It is too narrow. You must experience everything," he says. His wife, with whom he has a long life, has become a Zen nun.

"I don't forbid marriage," he says in the office of the Zen Association of Europe, which he founded. "I don't demand sacrifice. During training to become a monk, it is very important to harmonize with society. Although Zen is very much of this world, its basic philosophy discourages excesses. Sex is not a hobby. Too much alcohol is not good." Master Deshimaru says. "We must purify our lives. But these things are possible in moderation." A chain smoker, he explains that this is not forbidden.

Speaking in a mélange of English, French and Japanese, he tells how Zen meshes with modern life. "Everyone is too anxious. In zazen, when you concentrate on posture and breathing, self-consciousness stops and the subconscious takes over." He insists, "Zen is not contemplation but concentration."

He observes that Zen has a special appeal for young people now. They are critical of their lives. They want a spiritual way but don't like organized religion. The master's mostly young disciples work in outside jobs, many are married and only some shave their heads. "Shaving off the hair is a symbol of the decision to become a monk or nun," he says. "I have shaved."

Leonie Mazzinghi, a 24-year-old model explains the ritual. "The first time you shave, you leave numbers indicate success, or Deshimaru counts 46 dojos throughout France, Belgium, Switzerland, Morocco, Italy, England, Portugal. He estimates at 1,000 disciples and thinks at least 100,000 Europeans practice zazen. He plans a mission of a well-to-do Samurais, Master Deshimaru, 62, of disciple and successor of



Saphar Junt.

Taisen Deshimaru, Leonie Mazzinghi at Paris ceremony.

one look which the master removed. She was ordained only two weeks ago and is married to a nonfollower. "It's hard for someone who hasn't experienced zazen to understand," she says.

A claim: Relaxing in his modest apartment above the Zen center, Master Deshimaru is surrounded by ancient and new books and manuscripts (he himself has written more than a dozen books in French and Japanese), examples of his own graceful painting and calligraphy and gifts from disciples. Smelling of after-shave, he samples several scents of incense while talking about bringing Zen to this mostly Catholic country. "We have many Catholic monks who come to zazen. One priest left the church to follow me," he recalls. He claims he has taught meditation to Pope Paul VI.

During the weekend "Initiation," Master Deshimaru also teaches the walking posture, which follows zazen. Unseeing eyes fixed straight ahead, the fist of the left hand, thumb tucked in, is clasped by the right hand and pressed to the sternum, elbows parallel to the ground. This walking posture is also the classic stance for the martial art.

OPERA IN PARIS

Dusting Off a Zany Rossini

By David Stevens

PARIS, Dec. 13 (UPI).—While French cultural authorities ponder what to do with the Salle Favart, the venerable home of the now defunct Opéra Comique, the overstaffed Opéra has rented the house and dusted it off with a lively new production of Rossini's "Le Comte Ory."

Rossini had plenty of practice re-jigging some of his Italian operas into French versions, but this scintillating comic masterpiece was the first opera he composed directly to a French libretto—and the last but one of all his operas. It was a success at its first performance in 1828, by the Paris Opéra and with the great Nourrit heading an impressive cast, and the Opéra played it more than 400 times in the next six decades before it plunged into an oblivion from which it has emerged relatively recently.

For this revival the staging was entrusted to Robert Dhéry, whose many revues like "La Plume de Ma Tante," loaded with sight gags, have made him as well known in New York as in Paris. Predictably, this was a gag-loaded production, but Dhéry also succeeded in making a company of opera singers into a company of singing comedians capable of slipping around the stage with an almost Feydeau-like deadpan precision, and without missing a beat.

The Scribe & Co. libretto invites broad treatment. The lecherous Count Ory, disguised first as a hermit then as a mother superior, lays amorous siege to the Countess Adèle, who with her female companions has been left alone in her château by the departure of their men on a crusade. Their return ultimately foils Ory after a variety of frustrated attempts.

A number of Dhéry's gags, although hilarious, were rudimentary or downright irrelevant. His masterpiece, however, was a side-splittingly successful solution to the scene in which Ory mistakenly makes love to his page, who in turn is turning on the Countess. All this took place in a bed stood on its foot, so that the performers could sing standing up while appearing to be recumbent. The preceding scene, in which Ory and the "nuns" in his entourage get drunk on the house wine, also was pulled off amusingly yet without the usual excesses of sober singers pretending to be stoned.

Bernard Dayé designed simple and attractive sets, with a clever array of folding panels for rapid scene changes, the whole giving the impression of a child's toy cardboard castle.

The cast is headed by Michel Sénéchal, whose comic talents and remarkable voice make him just about indispensable in the tenor title part. Elyane Manchot was an accurate, if thin-voiced Adèle, and an amusing comic in the dumb blonde tradition. Renée Auphan as Iselle, the page, Roger Seyer as the Governor, Yves Euxon as Rimbaud, and Jocelyne Tailleur as Ragonde, the Countess's companion, all carried out their duties in fine voice and with plenty of comic élan. Michel Plasson conducted the excellent orchestra with fine pacing and infectious momentum.

As a final gag, Ory and his men escape from the castle while the returning master of the house struggles unsuccessfully to get out of a full suit of armor that seems to have rusted shut during the Crusade.

Musicians' Strike

Halts N.Y. Ballet

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP).—A musicians' strike has forced the New York City Ballet to suspend performances.

The traditional popular Christmas-time presentation of the "Nutcracker Suite" may be among the casualties.

The walkout by Local 802 of the American Federation of Musicians began early today in a dispute over a wage increase and reduced work schedule.

Ancient Marble Head

ATHENS, Dec. 13 (UPI).—West German archaeologists excavating on the island of Samos have unearthed a marble head, part of a 5th century B.C. statue of an athlete. The statue once stood in the sanctuary of Hera on the island.

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Gras—Finding the Real Thing

Gras, one of the most luxurious foods in the world, was once a by-product of the goose, since performed the unflattering feat of turning a bird into a by-product of foie gras. "The goose is a sort of living hot-house," it is indeed that when a goose, even in normal circumstances the fattiest of all barnyard poultry, is fed to produce the hypertrophied livers which foie gras, it becomes entirely too greasy for use in southwestern France, one of the two centers of foie gras production, the rest of the bird goes into confit, duck, salted goose, and preserved in its own fat. What Alsace, other center, does with the residue I don't

Gras is not made simply by stuffing any of geese; a special species is required, known in southwestern France as the Toulouse goose, which the Alsatian goose is a subspecies. It is heavier than the ordinary goose, built close to the ground, and, as it has an upright posture, seems to be sweeping the soil with its feet. A distinctive feature which predetermines it to production of foie gras is the beak, which, child would be a nib, but on a goose is looks like a loose fold of skin on the belly, constituting a sort of reservoir for goose's fat, enabling the bird to expand sufficiently its room for the fat which results from the feeding necessary to produce a luscious liver. The fattened goose may exceed 25 lb in weight and have a liver of 2 1/4 pounds, one-tenth the weight of the whole animal, biggest livers, however, are not necessarily the best. From the point of view of tastiness, the fat weight seems to be about 1 3/4 pounds. Foie gras goose is a martyr to the glutinous and. Geese are never reticent about eating, those destined to produce foie gras are fed beyond their desire for nourishment. Beginning at age of 5 months, they are crammed three a day with as much food as can be pushed through their gullets over a period of three to five weeks. Classically, the goose was fed between a funnel, was forced into its mouth, round sick flurries through the funnel was to pump the food down through the goose's throat. Then someone invented a funnel equipped a crank, which speeded up the process of feeding the goose, even so, it took one person, and a half hour a day to feed one goose. It is why, along with other factors, foie gras is expensive.

Quality of individual livers varies greatly. Seasonal buyers choose them largely by color. If there are other criteria, they may be fed or squeezed to determine their firmness, a quality of the liver may be judged from quality of the goose which produced it, for food made for liver or seasonal deviations, the liver goose with its liver is sent to market. A buyer who wants the liver has to take care. In southwestern France, by the time it reaches consumer at its fattest is fatter than in Alsace. Southwestern foie gras is subjected minimum of manipulation. Its best grades are sent to their containers by hand, and of single unmanipulated livers. If this is too large for one liver, great care is to match it with another liver of the same size. Alsatian foie gras is made of parts of several livers, kneaded into a somewhat chunky softness. The southwestern foie gras is to sell and respect, whereas Alsatian foie gras is to eat. In my opinion, there is nothing which can be added to a foie gras which will improve it, even the combination of foie gras with truffle, imported livers show a grainless fine and better color than those of France, but if you foie gras from Alsace or from Périgord, you almost certainly receive liver which, if it speak would do so with the accent of Alsace, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, or Luxembourg. France consumes 600 tons of gras every year during the Christmas-New

Year's holiday season, when eating it is traditional, three-quarters of the yearly consumption of 800 tons. It exports about 2,200 tons, making a total of 3,000. Since the country produces only about 700 tons of foie gras a year, 2,300 tons have to be imported, to be processed with French know-how and, as is economically more important, distributed through the world under the prestige of the French label, which makes it worth about 20 per cent more than if it had been marketed from its native country.

If you want to get really French foie gras, buy the produce of the Landes, the strip of sand and pines running southward along the Atlantic coast from Bordeaux towards the Pyrenees, and of the Gascon territory just south of it. This area produces about 400 tons a year, eaten mostly in France itself. Firm and fine in grain, showing a rosy bluish against a faint beige background, it is probably the most delicious foie gras in the world. It will cost 10 to 15 per cent more than foie gras made from imported livers, but it is worth the difference.

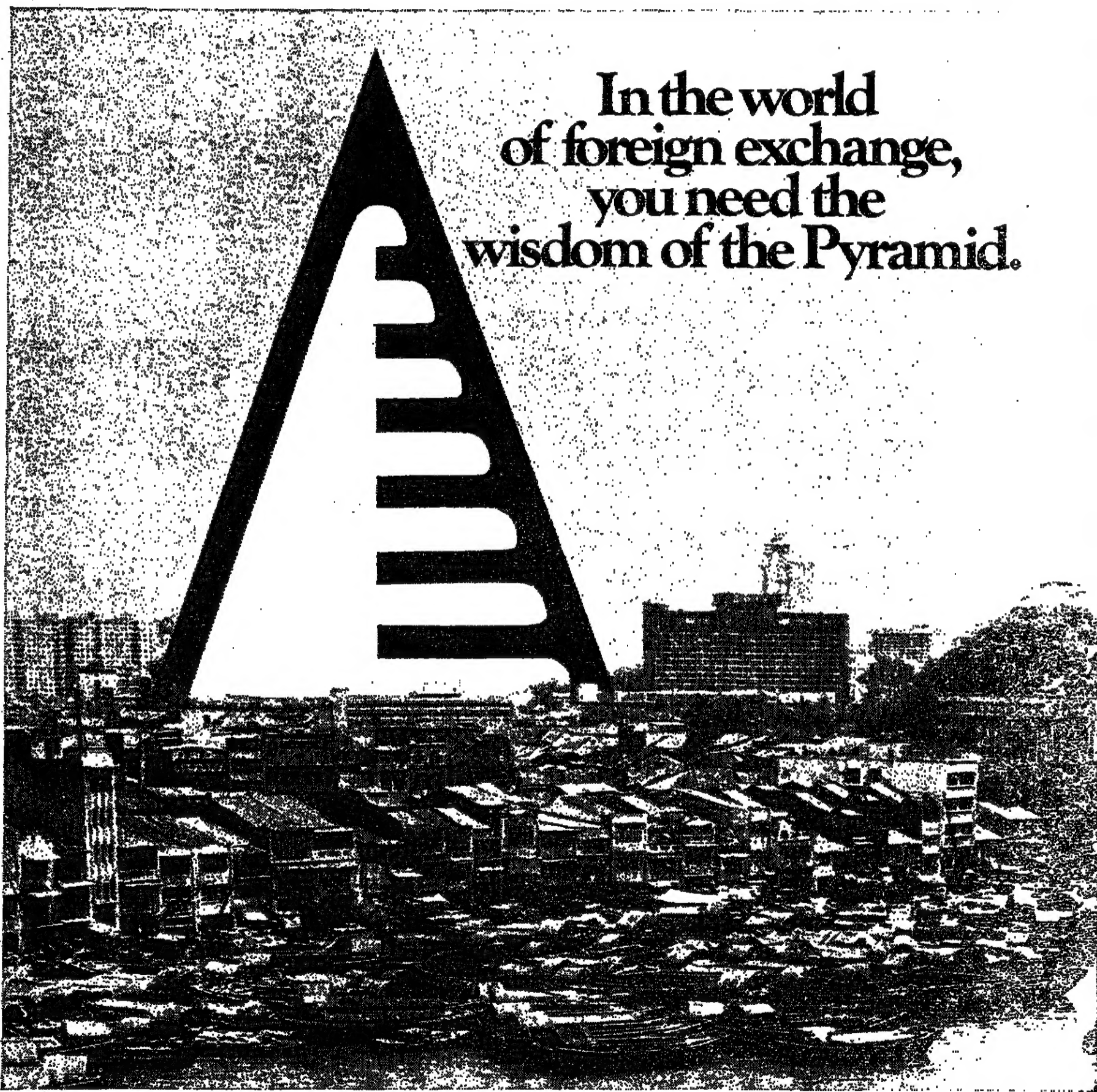
Since most of the foie gras bought throughout the world comes from France, even when it is on the rebound, while much of the rest, wherever it comes from, is labeled "in French," the image of France of foie gras, it is useful to know exactly what French trade terms mean. The best foie gras may be labeled simply that, and nothing else; the principle is that any additions or manipulations must be reported, so if there is no supplementary explanation, the foie gras should be pure. Nevertheless, since it is a good selling point, many processors take the trouble to describe this top-quality product as foie gras au naturel, which means that it has been neither kneaded nor worked into a paste, but is a foie gras which has not been tampered with apart from being pressed by hand into its container. If it is marked foie gras naturel, so much the better, for earlier means that you have a single liver with nothing cut away from it. Otherwise you may have foie gras au naturel en morceaux agglomérés, which is less homogeneous, and may even contain some liver which has been purged to fill the can, but in any case what you have is 100 per cent pure foie gras.

The second best foie gras is labeled blanc, blanc, moussé, parfait, pur, tendre or terrine de foie gras, names which cover preparations made from pieces of solid foie gras encased in a stuffing which may be made from finely ground veal, pork or chicken, perhaps with a binder of poultry or meat jelly, milk, or even (here we raise the eyebrows) potato starch.

Third comes crème, mousse or purée de foie gras, all of which mean the same thing—pieces of liver themselves purged and mixed with the stuffing. French law requires that the contents include a minimum of 75 per cent foie gras; processors jealous of their reputations use more. The higher the percentage of foie gras, the better the product. Category number four is labeled so much the more, three that the consumer may miss the subtle distinction: The label this time reads crème, mousse or purée de foie d'oie (goose) or foie de canard (duck). The word "gras" does not appear. The law nevertheless requires a minimum of 50 per cent of foie gras.

Finally we have crème, mousse or purée de foie: not only has the word "gras" disappeared, but so has the identification of the liver as coming either from goose, or duck, as far as the label is concerned. It could come from chicken. A very conscientious producer might give you up to 30 per cent of foie gras in this case, but he isn't required to exceed 15 per cent—in which case you are getting 85 per cent of unidentified filling. In all of these categories except the first, which must be pure 100 per cent goose foie gras, there may be an admixture of duck foie gras. This is an excellent product, whose presence, when it is mixed with goose foie gras, is almost undetectable, but if you do not benefit by a price differential when it is being used, somebody is taking advantage of you. Duck foie gras is much cheaper.

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Oil and OPEC, Again

The governments that sell oil are once again about to gather, this time in the minuscule but well-heeled sheikhdom of Qatar, to raise prices. There were reports that the meeting might be delayed a few days to see whether the United States could be moved to sweeten its last offer at the North-South Conference. That, you will remember, is the affair in Paris—still stalled on dead center—at which the southern hemisphere is trying to extract a global redistribution of income from the industrial nations of the north. For the poor countries of the southern half of the world, OPEC is now the great commanding example of the way to achieve social justice. Returning the compliment, OPEC hints occasionally that it will use its considerable influence on the industrial countries at Paris.

But for the present OPEC has apparently accepted the logic that the United States can't move until the new president takes office. What else does this logic suggest to OPEC? A low increase in oil prices? A high increase? One increase now and the threat of another later if the Paris conference doesn't start to move in the southern direction?

The truly dismaying thing about it is that the choices are entirely up to OPEC. Three years after the great oil revolution and the embargo, OPEC still holds the initiative and the United States still has no very clear ideas for recapturing it.

OPEC's pricing decisions remain wholly political. The market has very little to do with it. When the U.S. steel companies tried to raise their prices earlier this month, they apparently found that buyers wouldn't go along. Competition is less than perfect in the steel industry, but it prevails sufficiently that, in slack times like the present, buyers usually find that they can face down new prices. In contrast, the world oil cartel has shown that it can make its prices stick. The huge increases in oil costs through 1973 and 1974 contributed heavily, of course, to the recession and its residue of high unemployment throughout the industrial world. But that is not OPEC's concern. It keeps raising the prices of its oil, and the United States keeps buying more of it. What conclusion would you draw from that interesting phenomenon, if you were the finance minister of a Gulf emirate?

With the price about to go up again, it is easy to conclude gloomily that the past three years have been wasted and that the United

States will continue to blunder toward economic catastrophe. But things aren't quite so bad as that. In 1973, Americans were genuinely stunned when oil prices began to soar. Perhaps we needed three years to get used to the idea that things have changed in the world, truly and fundamentally. We needed time to try the easy solutions and see for ourselves that they won't work.

Consumers have seen that it isn't merely a conspiracy by the oil companies. The Ford administration has learned that it can't merely talk prices back down. Congress has demonstrated that its efforts to hold oil prices artificially low, through controls, only undercut any serious attempt at conservation. Hardly anyone, by this time, fails to see the danger in this country's rising dependence on imports from the Gulf.

The United States now appears to be ready for basic changes in energy policy, even at the cost of disrupting some of our well-established national folkways. It is a moment of great opportunity for the incoming Carter administration.

The President-elect is now reported to be considering the choice of James R. Schlesinger, the former secretary of defense, to take charge of energy policy. If Mr. Schlesinger is not the nominee, it will have to be someone of similar intellectual grasp and administrative skill. It is not fanciful to believe that the public decisions to be made on oil and energy over the next four years will affect U.S. national security more deeply than those made at the Pentagon.

The Nixon administration proclaimed Project Independence three years ago, but nobody did anything when oil imports kept rising. The secretary of the Treasury warns of dire capital shortages ahead, but the Ford administration has been pushing energy research, and financing schemes sharply tilted toward nuclear power and synthetic fuels, the most capital-intensive of all energy sources. The last Congress commanded the automobile industry to produce small cars—but it simultaneously rolled back gasoline prices, professing utter amazement when the sales of small cars fell off. The Carter administration has nowhere to go but up.

Americans owe a certain measure of gratitude to OPEC for the jolt that it is about to deliver to them. OPEC is reminding them all how large a national interest they have at stake in the world politics of energy—and how little they have done to protect that interest.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Arms Sales Momentum

There were few subjects on which President-elect Jimmy Carter spoke with greater feeling during the presidential campaign than of the urgent need to curb "the almost completely unrestricted sales" of U.S. arms to other countries. Yet the Ford administration in its final weeks is taking a number of actions in line with the policies that have established the United States as the world's leading arms merchant, with annual sales over \$10 billion.

Any administration runs partly on momentum and President Ford must continue to govern until Carter takes the oath; but in keeping with the incumbent's promise of a smooth transition he ought to put off decisions that could embarrass or compromise his successor. A case in point is the authorization given by the State Department to a U.S. company to try to sell jet fighter-bombers to India.

Even this first step in the sale process—a license to the McDonnell-Douglas Aircraft Corp. to make its pitch—represents a turnabout in U.S. policy, which has hitherto banned arms sales to the increasingly repressive government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. If the sales of the A-4 Skyhawk planes materialized, the transaction would inevitably provoke alarm in Pakistan and intensify

that country's pressure on the United States for more sophisticated aircraft.

Only a few days after the November election, it became known that the U.S. Navy was supporting a projected \$4-billion sale by the Northrop Corp. of a land-based model of a new Navy jet fighter plane to Iran. A week later, giving the formal notification now required by law, President Ford declared Sudan eligible to buy U.S. arms and said such sales "will strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace."

We have commented on the administration's abortive agreement to furnish President Marcos's authoritarian regime in the Philippines with \$500 million in arms, and on earlier arms deals with Spain, Turkey and Greece.

These actions may be a case of an administration continuing to do what has become all too natural in recent years. But the President and his aides cannot be unaware of the President-elect's strong feelings about what he regards as indiscriminate and excessive arms sales. They ought to take greater care to freeze a policy that could cause serious problems for the incoming administration and trouble for the United States.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Madrid Kidnapping

Spain has progressed farther along the road to democracy without a new coup d'état or civil war than many people would have predicted a year ago. But it has not yet escaped from the cycle of terrorist and counterterrorist violence which marked the last years of the Franco regime. The latest spectacular incident, presumably timed to have the maximum impact on the referendum on Wednesday, was the kidnapping in Madrid on Saturday of the president of the Council of State, Mr. de Oriol. Clearly extremists of right and left share an interest in preventing a peaceful and orderly transition to democracy. By maintaining a climate of violence and disorder they hope

to force the army, with or without the King's approval, to restore authoritarian rule. The extreme right wants this for its own sake, while the extreme left believes that it would further radicalize the working class and so improve the chances for an eventual proletarian revolution.

It now looks unlikely, however, that the extremists are strong enough to achieve their aims on their own. If the kidnapping has any effect, it is more likely to rally people to the support of the government than against it. The government can look forward with reasonable confidence to a comfortable if not overwhelming endorsement.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

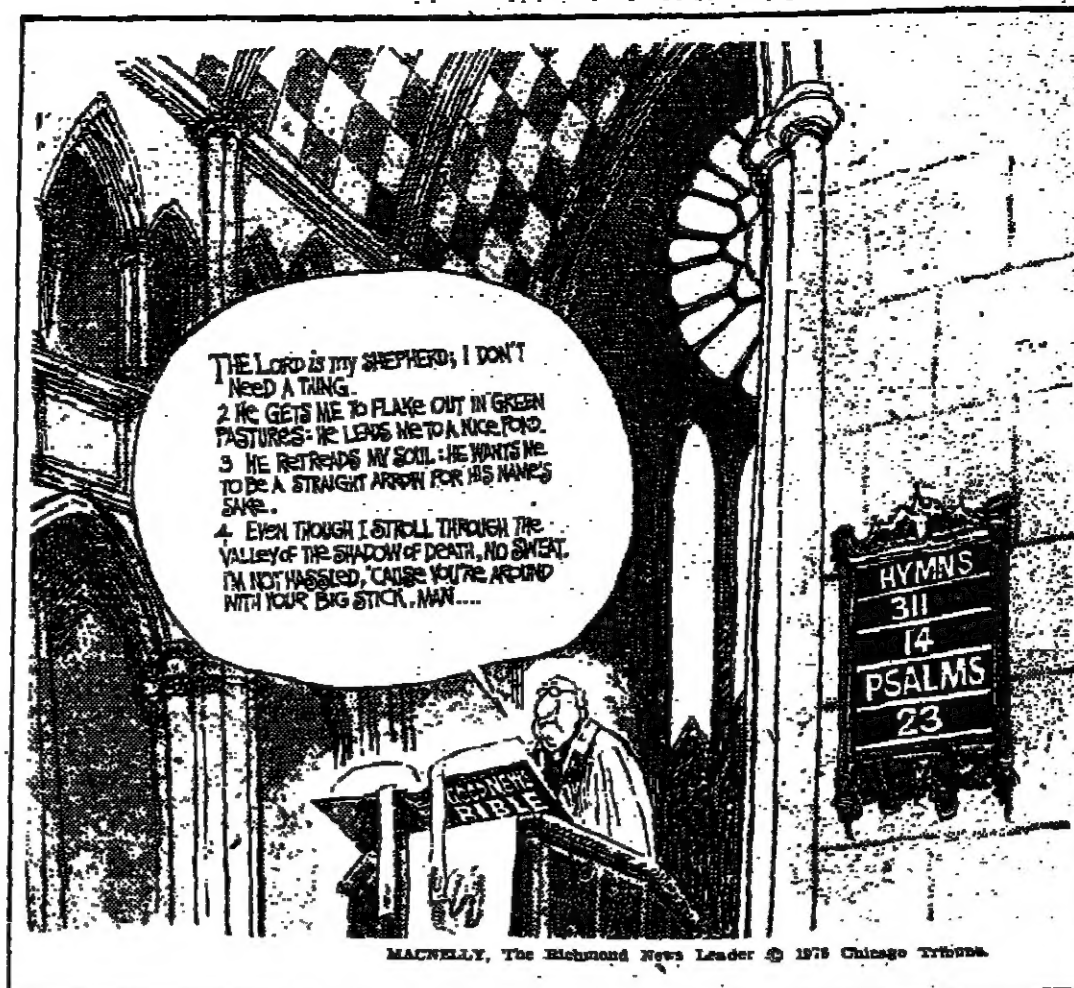
December 14, 1901

PARIS.—Considering his age and the perspective of a long reign which seems to be spread out before him, Alfonso XIII is one of the most interesting sovereigns in Europe. It is very natural that, on the eve of the day upon which his majority is to be officially declared, all eyes should be turned on the young King of Spain. said yesterday's editorial in the Journal des Débats.

Fifty Years Ago

December 14, 1926

LONDON.—An attempt to establish on this island a Socialist state in sympathy and alliance with Moscow will be resisted by whatever means and measures may be found necessary. Winston Churchill declared in an article in West Essex constituency and political broadsheet, published in his constituency, wherein he forecasts government action against present trade union privileges.



Chirac Fiddles, Giscard Burns

By James Goldborough

PARIS.—The French political situation has been changed substantially by the formation, by Jacques Chirac, of the Gaullist Rally for the Republic. A few months ago, the government's only political threat came from the left. As the New Year begins, however, it is being challenged as well from the right. Of the two, the latter may ultimately prove more devastating.

The transformation of the old UDR Gaullist party into the new Rally is an open attempt by the Gaullists to set up a parallel government. It is a shadow cabinet that has no intention of staying in the shadows. And the Gaullists love it. Two years after being nearly extinguished by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, they have come back to steal his thunder. Mr. Chirac, like Plato's demigurge, is ready to bring order out of chaos.

All this is highly unusual behavior for the Gaullists and for the Fifth Republic. If De Gaulle left one durable legacy, it was the Gaullist institutions, and the Gaullists are the President of the Republic. Unlike the United States with its equal branches, the Fifth Republic's President stands alone, supreme arbiter—guide was De Gaulle's word—directing affairs throughout his seven-year term no matter what the mutations and whims of parliament might be. The Gaullist constitution made him supreme because a parliamentary government in France over the years had led from one disaster to another.

Ambition

Mr. Chirac knows all this, and since his ambition is to replace Mr. Giscard d'Estaing as President in 1981, he must not go too far in weakening the office. Yet, convinced that Giscard d'Estaing's policies would lead to a victory of the left in 1978, which would make his own prospects for 1981 very unsure, Mr. Chirac has begun his move. This might have been avoided if Mr. Chirac had succeeded in convincing the President of the need for holding legislative elections immediately, instead of waiting for 1978, but he was unable, and, failing, resigned in pique as prime minister last August.

He has hardly gone into the eclipse reserved for most former prime ministers—the "cessing of the desert," as it is called here, or the "reserve for the Republic" where De Gaulle unceremoniously deposited Georges Pompidou after firing him. In three months, Mr. Chirac has managed to convince the party elders to support him—or at least not to oppose him—in forming his "Rassemblement pour la République," a mass movement similar to De Gaulle's 18 years ago, with an appeal aimed beyond party lines, to all Frenchmen in times of peril. That De Gaulle's own efforts were branded "fascist" and failed, has not deterred Mr. Chirac.

What is Chirac reproaching Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for? The answer is not so complicated as might appear. Basically, Mr. Chirac, the Gaullist, wants to fall back on traditional Gaullist strategy that has kept them in power since 1958: It is known variously as the Communist scare, the "us" or "them" dichotomy, or free enterprise vs. collectivism. The strategy has been infallible historically, most noticeably in 1968. It willfully exploits the division of France into two camps, and seeks to perpetuate and accentuate it.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, no Gaullist, has tried another approach. It is curious that the one former Gaullist prime minister not supporting Mr. Chirac is also the one who tried the same approach as Mr. Giscard d'Estaing while in office. That is, of course, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, who was disgraced and dismissed by President Georges Pompidou for trying to woo the left and blur the distinctions with his "nouvelle société." Mr. Chaban-Delmas's chief social adviser at the time, Jacques Delors, is now a member of the Socialist party's politburo. As the drama unfolds, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing appears ever more isolated. An unusual president for France, worldly in a provincial nation, reformist in a conserva-

tive nation, a man of consensus in a nation that likes to have things its own way, he is determined that events will proceed in an orderly way, with elections in their time, parliament in its place, and a return here and there that might still win some leftist support. As band leader, the music will go on, though the Gaullists already see the waters bubbling through the ballroom.

They also have made a virtue of necessity. The Gaullists see a certain justice in these events, for their memories stretch back to 1958 and the defeat of De Gaulle in the referendum on decentralization. What member of the majority, former minister under De Gaulle, leader of the Independent Republicans in parliament, spoke out against the referendum, saying it should be voted on its merits, which he couldn't see, and not as a plebiscite for De Gaulle? His name was Giscard d'Estaing and there is hardly a Gaullist alive who

does not blame him for the defeat and the bitter retreat of De Gaulle to Colombey-les-Deux-Églises. So the government must now beat back both left and right, give in enough to Mr. Chirac that the majority's divisions do not seem so great as those of the opposition. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will not have his hands entirely free until 1978. He will press for measures such as direct election to the European Parliament, for he knows that the Socialists and Communists disagree on that, yet he cannot press too far, for the Gaullists also disagree with him.

The President's belief was that his way could have beaten the left in 1978, that France has come too far to see a Communist menace at every election. The Gaullists, however, are going to do it their way. The one thing they have accomplished so far is that for the first time since Mr. Chirac d'Estaing's election, the majority is more divided than the opposition.

Perfection and Promises

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON.—Last spring an unusual combination of liberals and conservatives in Congress joined the attorney general, Edward Levi, in a new approach to an intractable old problem. They introduced a jointly drafted bill to control wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping for foreign intelligence purposes.

The bill was amended and approved last summer by the Senate Judiciary and Intelligence Committees. But there was opposition from some liberal members and from some outside groups as the American Civil Liberties Union, and the bill never reached the floor before Congress adjourned. I think the liberal opposition was mistaken. A curious episode at hand indicates why.

Last week a story in The New York Times exposed unnamed "senior intelligence officials" as criticizing Levi for his refusal to approve electronic surveillance. They said there had been six proposals in the last year to wiretap Americans or resident aliens believed to be in touch with foreign agents—and Levi had approved none.

Past Abuses

For anyone aware of past abuses, that story was a high compliment to Edward Levi. It made clear that he had actually put effective controls on eavesdropping for "national security" purposes—a practice that went on for decades without meaningful standards or scrutiny.

What Levi has done, with President Ford's full support, is first of all to guarantee that the attorney general himself will pass on any request for surveil-

lance to obtain foreign intelligence. He will do so not by hastily signing a piece of paper—as often used to happen—but only after learning the reasons for the request in detail and having them studied by an advisory group.

Under Levi's standards, surveillance may be directed at an individual only when there is "probable cause to believe he is a conscious agent or collaborator of a foreign power." That rule would have prevented the tapping of journalists and White House officials designated by Henry Kissinger because of news leaks.

But suppose we have some day, as attorney general Levi has meticulously determined, that these matters touch Edward Levi. Or suppose we have a president less committed to his attorney general than Gerald Ford has been, or more susceptible to pressures from intelligence officials.

Those are hardly far-fetched suppositions. In the intelligence business, claims of urgency are inevitable. Resisting the pressures—sticking to the rules—will almost certainly require something more permanent and awesome than one attorney general's policy. The something more is legislation.

Levi remarked the other day: "Over the long run, I don't think attorneys general can adhere to such a policy without the support of a legislative framework." Indeed, the public complaint by "senior intelligence officials" looks like an attempt to soften up the Carter administration on the assumption that there will be no legislative framework.

The bill put forward by Levi and others—notably Sen. Edward

Andrew Hargrave
From Glasgow:

... An English-based T victory at the next election could be a truly Pyrrhic one, leading to a breakaway Scotland.

GLASGOW.—The resignations of Scottish Tory front-benchers Alton Buchanan-Smith and devolution spokesman Malcolm Rifkind were motivated by deeply felt convictions—but also by worry over the home base. For both hold constituencies of slender majorities and are members of a dwindling band of Scottish Tory MPs. Being comparatively young (Rifkind is barely 30 years of age), they are understandably keen on hanging on to them.

Buchanan-Smith saw the seat immediately south of his own going Nationalist for the first time in October, 1974, and his own majority slashed from 7,451 in February of the last election to only 1,281. Rifkind had a similar experience, his majority dropping from 4,692 in February to 1,257 in October. As for the Tories in Scotland, their strength declined from 38 seats out of 71 in 1955 to 18 seats in October, 1974. There have been signs, however, of a Tory revival in Scotland. Opinion polls have placed them roughly level with Labor and the Scottish Nationalists, which compares well with their position of bad third in October, 1974. (One poll, admittedly a restricted one, even placed them ahead of the other two.)

Little Impression

This seems to have made little impression on Margaret Thatcher, the Tory leader. With thumping by-election victories recently in two reputedly safe Labor seats in England and a good chance of taking a third one, that of European Commission president Roy Jenkins's former seat in the spring, Scotland cannot have figured high in the party's thinking when deciding on its devolution tactics. This has been amply confirmed by the appointment of M.P. Robert Taylor, a strong opponent of parliamentary devolution, to replace Buchanan-Smith.

Devolution is a large subject, and the Tories and Labor the merits of the case reckoned to be a England. For Mrs. T, an eye on Downing 10 and the controversial Devolution Bill with its long passage and the fact that the week could sidetrack her own Scottish—outstanding themselves apart, it is five against one. There are, of course, a number of reasons for the electoral prospects of the Tories, or indeed the fate of Labor government. The question of a Scotland is America that of rising unemployment. Nationalists say open to a Scottish-governed Scotland, economic power of course, are vested in the long passage of the Assembly, which would be a further step toward independence. They say that, without taxation, including a Sea oil revenues, it would be unable to pay strategy to halt economic decline. The reason for the support for the Tories is simply the hope of a big economic boom in the first stage of independence. The change in Tory fortunes in Scotland is grounded in just that: it is coupled with the fact that once a Tory government is in office and economic fortunes look bleak, the Tories will fade. This is a view from the view of the Tories, but in Scotland, the Tories are not the only party in Scotland, but overall majority of a Nationalist parliament to become a "mandate for devolution."

This is not as far-fetched as it sounds. A relatively increase in the Nationalists could swell their representation in Parliament but out of proportion under the present first-past-the-post system. It is as well to remember that in October, 1974, the Tories gained 57 per cent of all seats with a 37-per-cent popular vote while the Nationalists, with over 30 per cent of the vote, won only 18 seats, with less than 25 per cent vote.

Unity of Britain So, as far as the unity of Britain is concerned, an English Tory victory at the next election could be a truly Pyrrhic victory, leading to a breakaway Scotland. For the Nationalists, the French-speaking Bretoners of Brittany, of course, are not only on the same side but the distribution of seats in the House of Commons by English back-benchers government and opposition, the next few months could be a truly Pyrrhic victory, leading to a breakaway Scotland.

A respected professor of constitutional law, Paul Maitland of the University of California, Berkeley, has called the bill "a truly major step toward effective guarantees against improper government intrusion" and toward "constitutional governance." It undoubtedly would be an enormous improvement on existing law, but some continue to oppose it as less than perfect.

In this instance as in others, perfectionism seems to me an enemy of progress. In the 1960s some liberals opposed moderate bills to regulate domestic wiretapping, and that something much worse passed in the heat of passion over crime in the streets. The danger now is that we may lose the chance for wise legislation on this most difficult problem of liberty and security.

Lower Costs in U.S. Are Alien Investment

By Jack Egan

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—The U.S. is an increasingly attractive place for foreign direct investment because it is becoming a lower-cost place to produce goods and services, according to a survey of 100 companies here.

Italy Lifts Tar's Value Per Cent

ROME, Dec. 13 (Reuters)—Italy's currency upward the U.S. dollar for the first time since a record 17.5 devaluation two weeks ago, was being revealed by the government today.

The move was announced by the government today, which said it was a result of a new government policy to adjust the dollar to the value of the Italian lira.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Ford Motor Cuts Sales View

Ford Motor has cut its prediction of how many new cars the U.S. auto industry will sell next year and again scaled back its estimate of what this year's final volume will be. The latest optimistic forecast replaces one made only six weeks ago. Ford officials expect total U.S. sales of domestic and foreign autos to rise only 5 per cent next year, to about 10.6 million units from "just over 10 million" this year. At the end of October, Ford had placed next year's industry sales at about 11 million units. The latest reduction to "just over 10 million" indicates that industry sales this year will be up about 15 per cent from last year's depressed volume instead of a 20-per-cent jump once expected. The reductions reflect the recent unexpected slowdown in the pace of the auto sales recovery. In the past months, auto sales have been falling short of what auto executives had been expecting. The failure of sales to live up to expectations recently has caused all four major Detroit auto makers to scale back their production of certain new cars, primarily smaller models, by temporarily closing some assembly plants and laying off workers.

Pye Sells Units to Philips

Philips Electronics & Associated Industries Ltd., majority shareholder of Pye Holdings Ltd., plans to acquire for cash Pye's radio and television business in Britain. Financial details of the transaction were not available. This will concentrate Pye's efforts mainly in professional electronics and specialized components and will remove certain U.K. activities which are at present running in the red. Philips of the Netherlands, the parent company of Philips Industries, also proposes to acquire for cash the Pye group's 50-per-cent holding in Coronet Industries Ltd. of Hong Kong, giving Philips full control. Pye says the transactions, plus the proposed sale of its interest in Pye Industries Ltd. of Australia, would, if carried out on Jan. 1, 1977, have reduced 1976 annual group turnover by approximately a third. There would have

been a small increase in net profits and a significant increase in retained surplus.

W. German Auto Industry Optimistic

The West German auto industry is forecasting it will achieve the highest profit-to-sales ratio in seven years, but the outlook for 1977 is clouded by the possibility of slackening demand in both domestic and export markets. A spokesman for the industry association says the profit-to-sales ratio this year is estimated at 3.4 per cent, against 0.9 per cent last year and 2.6 per cent in 1969. The industry expects production this year will probably grow about 20 to 25 per cent from last year's 2.91 million units. But the likelihood of lower foreign demand after the expected rise in oil prices means the production figure will be hard to repeat in 1977, the spokesman adds. Exports, at 1.54 million units, will be about 25 per cent higher than last year, but still about 15 per cent below the 2.17 million in 1973.

Metallgesellschaft Earnings Up

Metallgesellschaft, the West German non-ferrous metals firm, says 1976-77 group earnings rose, despite further losses in its aluminum and manufacturing sectors. Provisional group sales were up 18 per cent at 6.18 billion deutsche marks. Chairman Karl Oetzel says profits will also rise, but he gave no figures. Consolidated group net profit in 1974-75 was 25.1 million DM. Informed sources say the company will probably maintain its dividend of 5 DM and increase its reserves. Domestic turnover in the latest year rose 9 per cent to 3.75 billion DM, but export sales were 34 per cent higher at 2.43 billion DM. Mr. Oetzel says the company improved its earnings position by adopting structural improvements and by finally arranging to dispose of its 50-per-cent stake in the loss-making Leichtmetall to the Alusuisse group effective Jan. 1. Proceeds from the sale were above the aluminum-producing firm's book value of 80 million DM. Its losses to date had cost Metallgesellschaft 107 million DM.

But Saudis Could Boost Production

Pinch on Oil Supplies Said to Be on Way

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP-DJ)—For months, two questions have plagued the oil-importing nations: When will the cost of that oil go up and by how much?

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allow to be produced by Arabian American Oil Co., a consortium that currently accounts for over 95 per cent of the kingdom's oil output.

Although it could produce much more, Aramco is restricted by the limit to an average annual output of 8.5 million barrels a day. So the puzzle for consumers is whether the Saudis will allow the ceiling to be breached when, as many expect, the need arises next year.

Crab Seen Continued

Key Saudi officials publicly maintain that the production ceiling will be continued because their vast oil reserves, estimated to be at least 150 billion barrels, are finite and because their already overextended economy simply cannot absorb additional oil revenues.

Of course, the Saudis' real intent regarding the production limit has yet to be tested. During the recent worldwide recession, demand for its oil was less than buoyant, but now, observers say, such a test seems imminent.

Reflecting demand revived by the economic recovery, Aramco is already nudging the production ceiling, making up for the days earlier this year when it produced below quota, by pumping 9.1 million barrels a day during November for an 11-month daily average of 8.5 million barrels.

It is ironic that there is talk of tight petroleum supplies at a time when the world continues to enjoy something of an oil glut. New sources of crude oil such as the North Sea and, soon, Alaska's North Slope are coming into production to supplement the roughly 14 million barrels daily produced in the non-Communist world by non-OPEC nations. And not only Saudi Arabia but also many of its 12 fellow OPEC members still have spare producing capacity.

Surplus Declines

But with free-world oil demand at about 47 million barrels a day and growing by an estimated 4 per cent or more annually, OPEC's surplus producing capacity is beginning to shrink fast.

At times during the past two recession-racked years, OPEC nations have had excess capacity totaling as much as 10 million to 12 million barrels a day, reflecting production levels as low as 26 million barrels a day.

But by October of this year, OPEC production was hovering near the November, 1973, peak of 32.9 million barrels daily, and this month, cartel insiders predict, its production will average 33 million barrels a day.

Pedro Ros-Guerra, a petroleum engineer who is an oil spokesman for Venezuela, an OPEC member, says such rates mean that the difference between OPEC's production and producing capacity is now down to 4 or 5 million barrels a day. "That is the physical, not the political, limit (of the excess capacity)," he stresses.

A few other oil traders are even more pessimistic about the true range of OPEC's surplus producing capacity. The chairman of one international oil company

Prices Firm In N.Y. Amid Profit-Taking

Interest-Rate Drop Is Help to Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—Prices were firm amid profit-taking and portfolio switching on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Analysts said there was little in the news to move the market off dead center, although they said a number of investors may have moved to the sidelines awaiting an oil-price decision from the OPEC meeting of the cartel on Wednesday.

The market continues to be aided by declining interest rates, which have improved the yield of common stocks relative to bonds, analysts said.

Analysts also noted that quality second-tier stocks continue to outperform blue chips.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 1.09 at 974.24, after trading erratically throughout the day. It was up 3.08 at 3 o'clock.

Volume totaled 34.83 million shares, compared with 25.96 million Friday.

At the close, gainers outnumbered losers by about 873 to about 624.

Active American Telephone was unchanged at 64 and Continental Telephone was unchanged at 16.18. The U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear appeals from a suit by ATT and others against the Federal Communications Commission related to policy on interconnection equipment in the interstate telephone network.

Petroleum and chemical issues gained but electronics, copper and drug issues declined.

Barroughs lost 2 5/8 to 85 1/4. It introduced two new computer systems and communications processors.

IBM lost 7/8 to 269 3/4. Fairchild Camera 1 1/4 to 41 3/4. Digital Equipment 5/8 to 53 1/8. Hewlett-Packard 5/8 to 88 1/8 but Motorola rose 1/2 to 52.

Stocks moved higher in active American Stock Exchange trading. The index gained 0.16 to 105.34.

Soybean futures tumbled 8 cents a bushel on the Chicago Board of Trade and marked the third session of falling prices in this commodity.

Most other commodities closed on lower levels, but wheat closed independently higher, gaining more than 2 cents a bushel.

Money Supply Is Key To Future, Study Says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (NYT)

—A new congressional staff study, the first of its kind, has concluded that variations in the growth of the nation's money supply explain most of what has happened in the economy over the last 30 years, particularly the varying rates of inflation.

This overtly "monetarist" conclusion was supported by new evidence in a report by the staff of the monetary policy subcommittee of the House Banking Committee.

The essential conclusion of the staff study was that the rate of growth in the nation's money supply "isn't all that matters" but that it "matters very, very much."

There are times when import prices can have an important effect, as in 1973-74, and other times when a sudden surge of spending—an increase in the velocity of money—can run up prices, as in the 1950-51 period after the outbreak of the Korean war, the study found.

But by far the most important explanation for changes in the consumer price index—as its rate of

rise—as was claimed about two years earlier in the growth rate of the money supply, the report concluded. It also found that a sudden tightening of monetary policy, aimed at slowing money growth as inflation picked up, was a major cause of turning "economic expansions into recessions."

These were some other conclusions, often at variance with widely held beliefs:

• Federal government deficits were not a significant cause of inflation.

• The inflation rate is not much affected by the state of the economy—high or low unemployment, recession or expansion.

• The economy's pricing system is not "explosive." While the rate of inflation in one year has a "carryover" effect into the following year, this momentum rapidly diminishes and disappears after two years.

• Fiscal stimulus for the economy, through tax reduction or higher government spending, has some effect, but the effect is small and "disappears quickly."

High Inflation, Jobless Rates Will Continue, Friedman Says

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 13 (AP)—

Nobel Prize-winner Milton Friedman said today that Western countries have failed to grasp the existence of a new environment in which attempts to hold down inflation increase unemployment.

Prof. Friedman, winner of this year's prize for economics, was guarded against possible demonstrations by 10 plainclothesmen as he gave his Nobel lecture at the Stockholm School of Economics.

He said many countries now appear to be in a transitional period, perhaps decades long, in which higher inflation is often accompanied by higher unemployment.

"The public has not adapted its attitudes or its institutions to a new monetary environment," he said. "Inflation tends not only to be higher but also increasingly volatile and to be accompanied by widening government intervention into the setting of prices."

"The growing volatility of inflation and the growing departure of relative prices from the values

that market forces alone would set combine to render the economic system less efficient, to introduce frictions in all markets, and, very likely to raise the recorded rate of unemployment."

Because of his marked threat of economics, which is judged reactionary by some economists, Prof. Friedman's choice as Nobel laureate has met with considerable protest.

Leftist groups also accuse him of aiding the Chilean military regime of Gen. Augusto Pinochet. The leftists demonstrated during the Nobel award ceremony Friday, but there were no incidents at today's lecture.

Discussing the condition of economies in the West, Prof. Friedman said, "The present situation cannot last. It will either degenerate into hyperinflation and radical change, or institutions will adjust to a situation of chronic inflation; or governments will adopt policies that will produce a low rate of inflation and less government intervention into the fixing of prices."

Industrial Output Off Per Cent in Latest Month

Dec. 13 (AP)—Industrial output fell 4.5 per cent in the Finance Ministry today. It said over half the decline was due to a reduction in natural gas production.

At 133 on the 1970-71, was 3 per cent above a year ago.

istry said, that output

in the intermediate goods sector was off by just over 3 per cent in October, due largely to strikes in the paper industry, where production fell 12 per cent.

According to an official survey published today by the national statistical institute, production continued at a low level last month. Demand for industrial goods in November was slower than that of last June, when the index also registered 123.

Demand for intermediate goods was "very modest," last month, the government agency said, while demand for consumer goods was "still good but lower" and that for capital equipment was lower.

The only bright spot in the survey was the view of industrialists that prices in the coming months should increase at about 0.5 per cent a month at the production level, down from 0.8 per cent between June and last month.

Meanwhile, in another official report, the Finance Ministry said that official reserves at the end of last month totaled \$5.32 billion, up from \$4.73 billion in October.

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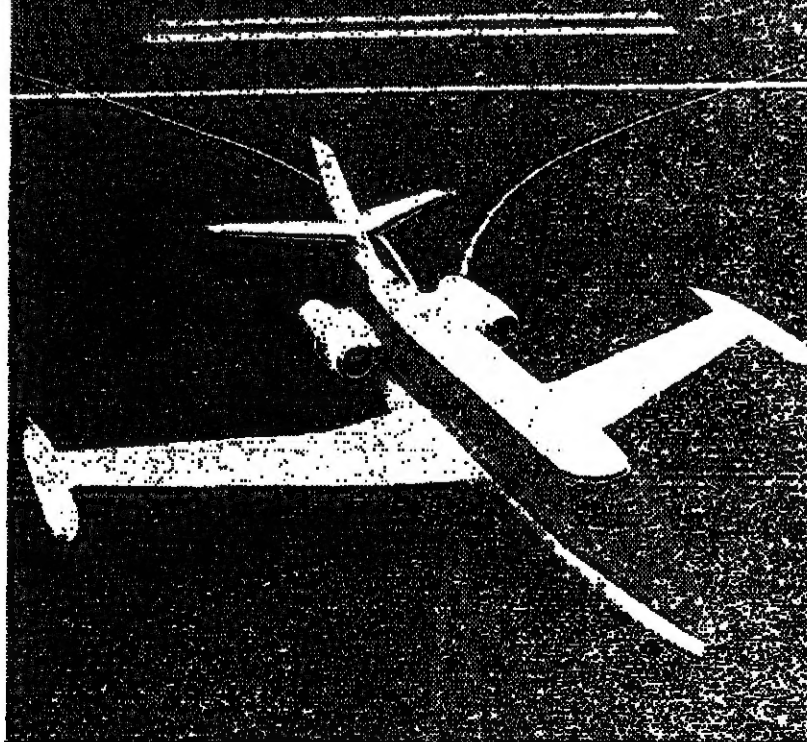
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30	W. H. Haddock	2.48	1	3	2%
31	H. H. Haines	1.50	1	4	2%
32	H. H. Haines	1.50	1	4	2%
33	H. H. Haines	1.50	1	4	2%
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98	H. H. Haines	1.50	1	4	2%
99	H. H. Haines	1.50	1	4	2%
100	H. H. Haines	1.50	1	4	2%

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1980, 1981, 1982, December 13, 1980

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has declined by 100 million, and the number of people who are malnourished has declined by 200 million. The number of people who are undernourished has declined by 100 million, and the number of people who are malnourished has declined by 200 million.

2. 1998

Price 100% and accrued interest

Salomon Brothers

Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, London (subsidiary), Los Angeles, Philadelphia, San Francisco

— 1976 — Stocks and					— 1976 — Stocks and					— 1976 — Stocks and				
High.	Low.	Div in \$	S&P 100: High Low Quot	Chge	High.	Low.	Div in \$	S&P 100: High Low Quot	Chge	High.	Low.	Div in \$	S&P 100: High Low Quot	Chge
100.00	95.00	2.00	100.00	+1.00	100.00	95.00	2.00	100.00	+1.00	100.00	95.00	2.00	100.00	+1.00

44-38861-100

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	£	DM	FF	L. Fr.	Gldr.	Sc. Kron.	Schweiz. Fr.	Den. Kr.
Amsterdam	1.48	4.20	104.25	26.65	24.80	6.62	101.84	16.48
Brussels	1.48	4.20	104.25	26.65	24.80	6.62	101.84	16.48
Frankfurt	1.48	4.20	104.25	26.65	24.80	6.62	101.84	16.48
London	1.48	4.20	104.25	26.65	24.80	6.62	101.84	16.48
Paris	1.48	4.20	104.25	26.65	24.80	6.62	101.84	16.48
Zurich	1.48	4.20	104.25	26.65	24.80	6.62	101.84	16.48

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.46; Swedish krona: 4.76; Norwegian kroner: 4.76; Finnish markka: 4.94; Belgian franc: 40.33; Hong Kong dollar: 2.81; Singapore dollar: 2.46; Canadian dollar: 0.71.

Commercial rates: (1) Unit of 100 (2) Units of 1,000 (3) Units of 10,000.

Amounts needed to buy one pound.



Its value remains constant.

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Panthéon: 633.98.77 - Puteaux: 772.18.16

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	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.		12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.		12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Abu Dhabi (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Greece (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	New Zealand (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00
Aden (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Hong Kong (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Norway (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	India (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Pakistan (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00
Africa (French speak)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Indonesia (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Philippines (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00
Africa (English speak)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Iran (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Poland (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Israel (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Portugal (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00
Australia (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Italy (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Romania (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00
Austria (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Japan (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00
Barbados (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Korea (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Singapore (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00
Batavia (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Malaysia (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Spain (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00
Bombay (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Mexico (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Sri Lanka (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00
Buenos Aires (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Netherlands (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Sweden (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00
Burma (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Norway (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Switzerland (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00
Calcutta (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Poland (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Taiwan (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00
Canada (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Portugal (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Tanzania (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00
Ceylon (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Romania (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Turkey (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	U.A.R. (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00
Denmark (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Singapore (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00
Dubai (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Spain (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	U.S.A. (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00
Egypt (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Sri Lanka (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Vietnam (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00
Ethiopia (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Sweden (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Yugoslavia (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00
France (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Switzerland (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Zaire (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00
Germany (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Taiwan (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00				
Ghana (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Tanzania (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00				
Great Britain (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00	Turkey (air)	238.00	114.00	63.00				

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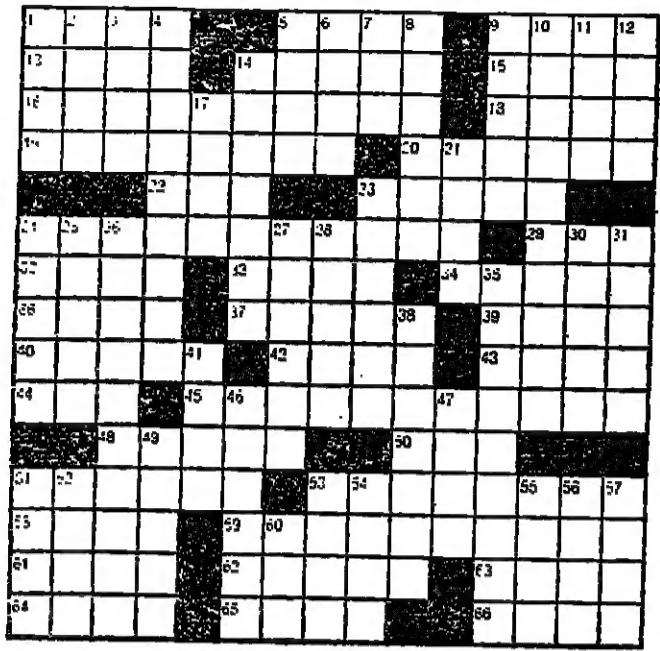
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Ch'96				Ch'96				Ch'96			
1976	Stocks and	Sis.	3 p.m. prev.	1976	Stocks and	Sis.	3 p.m. prev.	1976	Stocks and	Sis.	3 p.m. prev.
High, Low	Div in \$	P/E 100s, High Low	Quot. Close	High, Low	Div in \$	P/E 100s, High Low	Quot. Close	High, Low	Div in \$	P/E 100s, High Low	Quot. Close
1976	Stocks and	Sis.	3 p.m. prev.	1976	Stocks and	Sis.	3 p.m. prev.	1976	Stocks and	Sis.	3 p.m. prev.
High, Low	Div in \$	P/E 100s, High Low	Quot. Close	High, Low	Div in \$	P/E 100s, High Low	Quot. Close	High, Low	Div in \$	P/E 100s, High Low	Quot. Close

[illegible]

CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Meis' home
 - 2 Fuse together
 - 3 Sky-lit gear
 - 4 Land of cotton
 - 5 Calcutta V.I.P.
 - 6 Unintended
 - 7 Whether —
 - 8 Sacks
 - 9 Brick
 - 10 structures
 - 11 Present in Soho
 - 12 Portiere
 - 13 French philosopher
 - 14 Operated
 - 15 Swiss writer
 - 16 Revolution
 - 17 Swiss city
 - 18 Together in
 - 19 Fencing gear
 - 20 Cry of relief
 - 21 Arctic Ocean arm
 - 22 Boston
 - 23 Ship: Abbr.
 - 24 Secretary's forte
 - 25 "Is Born"
- DOWN**
- 1 Hostilities
 - 2 Callous ex-lover
 - 3 Refined
 - 4 gracefulness
 - 5 "Un Bel Di": e.g.
 - 6 Dubious
 - 7 Nodding
 - 8 Came across
 - 9 Put to work
 - 10 Chemical endings
 - 11 Glass components
 - 12 Caesar et al.
 - 13 Tongue mishap
 - 14 "— so it"
 - 15 Catchall abbr.
 - 16 V-Mail, e.g.
 - 17 Solomonic
 - 18 Wing and ell: Abbr.
 - 19 Week in the year, to Caesar
 - 20 Metric land measure
 - 21 Scout unit
 - 22 Kind of quartet
 - 23 Boleyn
 - 24 Bravo and
 - 25 Branco
 - 26 Boils down
 - 27 Woe
 - 28 Fingerprinting
 - 29 Pesos, e.g.
 - 30 Thank-you—
 - 31 Blot of gossip
 - 32 Offset
 - 33 Penn. e.g.
 - 34 Clified
 - 35 Hebrew letter
 - 36 Of current interest
 - 37 Equipment
 - 38 Allergen producer
 - 39 Punta del
 - 40 Duty rate
 - 41 Teases
 - 42 Holds back
 - 43 Gemstone
 - 44 Unyielding
 - 45 Pref: similar to iso
 - 46 Alfred of the stage
 - 47 Unless, to Caesar
 - 48 Campus person
 - 49 Word with book
 - 50 Neither's partner



WEATHER

ALGATE	7	42	Clear
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Clear
ANKARA	10	38	Unstable
ATHENS	19	39	Clear
BEIRUT	24	35	Variable
BELGRADE	4	34	Snow
BERLIN	1	33	Clear
BHUSKES	1	30	Overcast
BUDAPEST	1	24	Cloudy
BURKINSA	1	24	Unstable
CARACAS	19	46	Clear
COPENHAGEN	6	37	Snow
COSTA DEL SOL	19	41	Clear
DUBLIN	2	41	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	2	41	Cloudy
FLORENCE	2	36	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	2	36	Cloudy
GENOVA	2	36	Cloudy
HELSINKI	2	36	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	2	36	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Clear
LONDON	2	36	Clear
LOS ANGELES	10	38	Clear

(Forecasts) readings: U.S., Canada
at 1200 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.

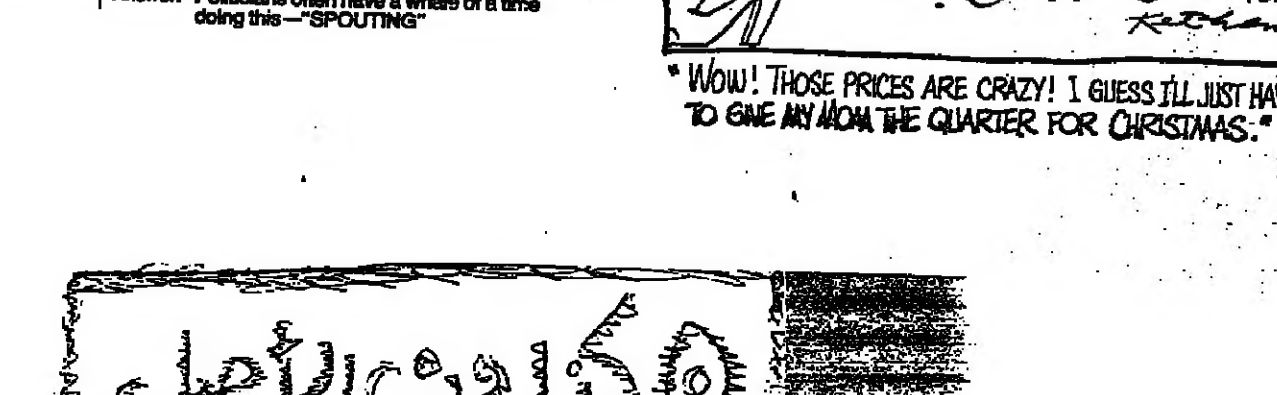
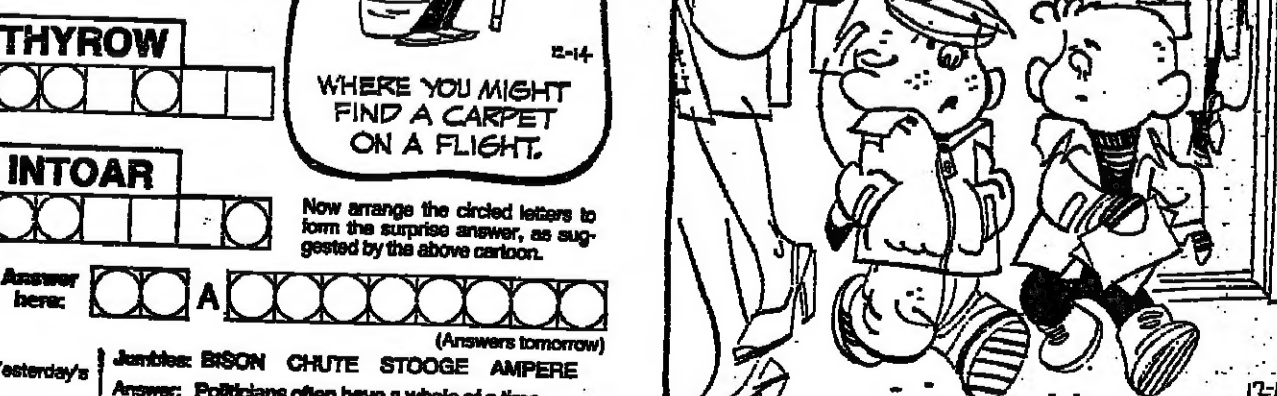
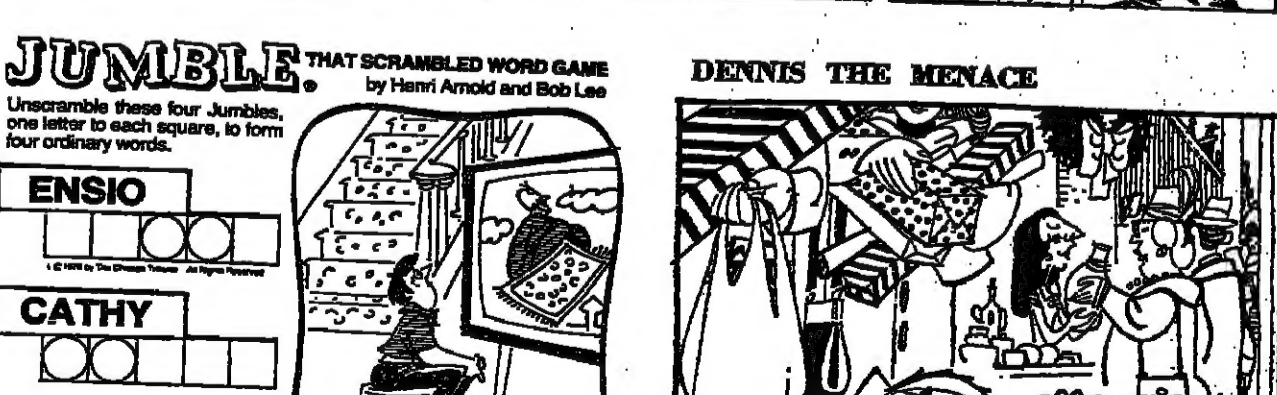
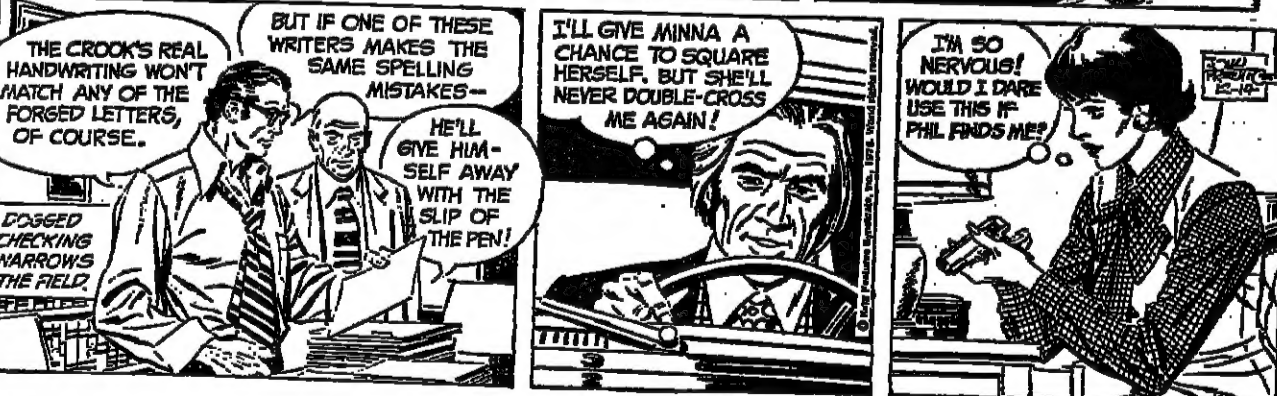
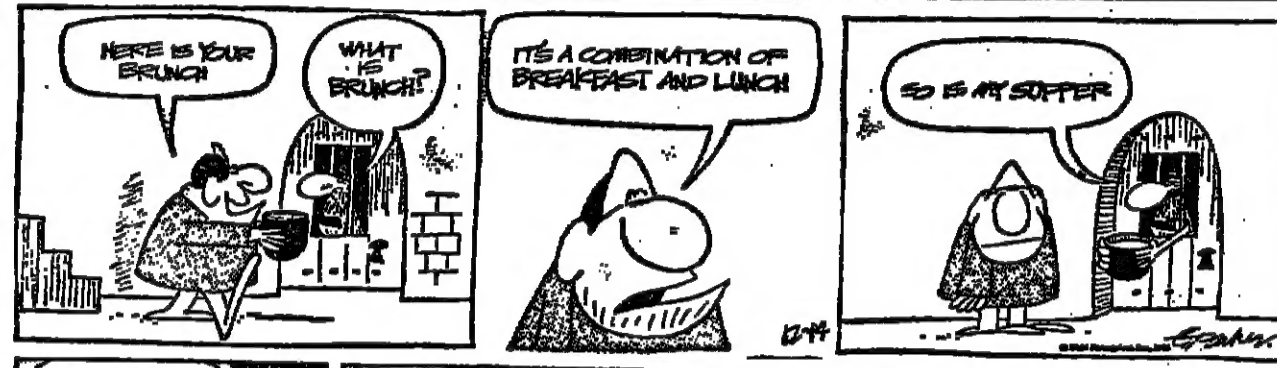
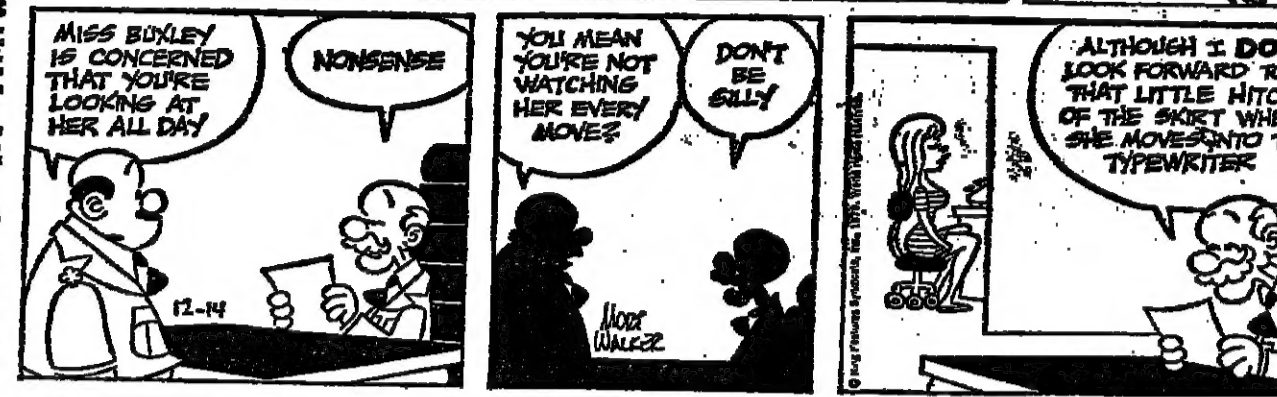
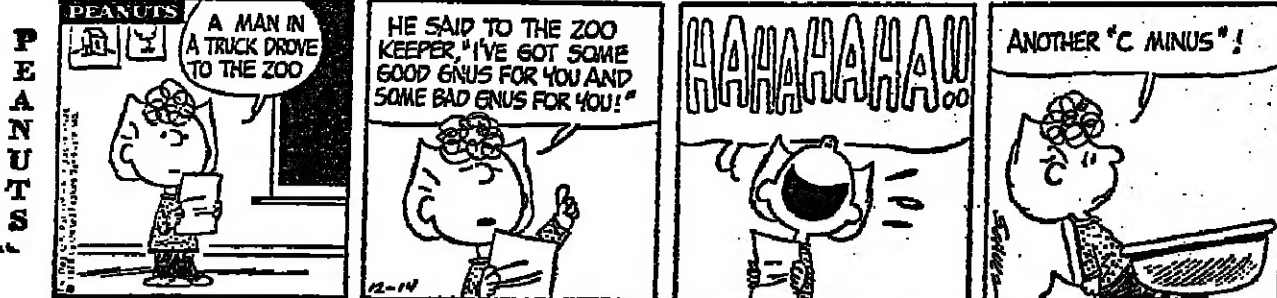
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

December 13, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on bank prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the FIF: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK OF AMERICA & CO. LTD.		Other Funds	
(1) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(1) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(2) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(2) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(3) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(3) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(4) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(4) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(5) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(5) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(6) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(6) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(7) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(7) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(8) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(8) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(9) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(9) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(10) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(10) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(11) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(11) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(12) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(12) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(13) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(13) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(14) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(14) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(15) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(15) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(16) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(16) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(17) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(17) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(18) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(18) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(19) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(19) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(20) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(20) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(21) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(21) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(22) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(22) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
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(25) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(25) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(26) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(26) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(27) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(27) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
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(32) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(32) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(33) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(33) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(34) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(34) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(35) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(35) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(36) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(36) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
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(39) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(39) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(40) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(40) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(41) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(41) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(42) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(42) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
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(44) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(44) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
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(47) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(47) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(48) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(48) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(49) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(49) Alexander Fund	\$12.25
(50) Bank of America Fund	\$29.75	(50) Alexander Fund	\$12.25



BOOKS

PREJUDICE AND LITERATURE

By J. Mitchell Morse, Temple University Press

A CIVIL TONGUE

By Edwin Newman, Bobbs-Merrill, 200

Reviewed by Christopher Lehman

I ORD knows it's easy to fault people for their mistreatment of the English language, as the newscaster Edwin Newman continues to do indefatigably in "A Civil Tongue," a sequel to his widely read first book, "Strictly Speaking: Will America Be the Death of English?" Good language requires clear thought, as Newman argues, and it is as hard to think clearly as it is to identify your feelings, which takes about a lifetime of groping here and there in the murky interior of your behavior. As the composition-teachers also used to say, one's writing style reflects one's character, or more succinctly, the style is the man.

Still, one wants a diagnosis or two from the doctors of our tongue—something to tell us why we're abusing language as well as what we're doing wrong. That's why I admire J. Mitchell Morse's "Prejudice and Literature," the latest collection of essays by the Temple University English professor who stunned us a few years ago with the blunt but eloquent truth of "The Irrelevant English Teacher."

In "Prejudice and Literature," Morse isolates a single malfunction in whatever circuit connects our language with our feelings—that is, our tendency to generalize by creating metaphors and then to take those generalizations literally. He shows us the consequences of that malfunction—how hard it becomes to discern the individual case once it has become clouded by metaphor. He takes some of our culture's most prevalent metaphors and breaks them back down to concrete cases—among them, the irrational female, the beastly bourgeois, the noble savage, the evil intellectual, the alienated artist, and the brooding of man. In short, he offers some surprising antidotes to what he thinks is a lot of silly thinking and writing.

I won't attempt in this space to explain exactly how Morse works his way back to concrete particulars. His account of how women have come to be thought of as irrational involves a review of medieval scholasticism, not to speak of instruction in post-Platonic philosophy. His quarrel with "the seemingly innocuous metaphor 'our cultural heritage'" takes him all the way from a comparison of the careers of Vladimir Nabokov and Malcolm X to a critique of John Dewey's "clumsily worded and thus poorly conceived" philosophy of education. And in "The Beastly Bourgeois: or The Discovery of America," he chastises everyone from Charles Baudelaire through D. H. Lawrence to Jacques Barzun.

Nor shall I attempt to account

for some of the judge and I stance, Morse is largely right. The 2,000-year-old, with its pleasure in its and a clean heaviness in its or his categories among these w exactly guilty e both are such as Eliot, Pound. All I can do is stimulating, above all: ut forthrightly can't abide the education: He on the popular artist must be achieve greatness considers James diem of the an one of the gre literature, yet to, substitute a gory of moral: you can't turn into a generalia phor, except per he provides meed thinking.

As for Edwin "Civil Tongue," I diagnosis or tw any Americans gain in. They clearly. They do communicate (as politicians). The obscuration beca mands that "we t more open about like Morse, Newm worthy principle safer when lang It improves our c ing what is going But for every point in "A Civil he offers some surprising the form of judi the sort of probi and outright gna to be increasingly attempts to talk other these days weighs heavily. Certainly, one i points that New —that words as constituency, bont ter, (and) hope to extend their at that the additi suffixes such as "un-", "in-", "ed" (as in "w was misled"), ter high crimes and against innocent a elements; that no should be sent t school to start o al politicians; at that insist on in and that redound everywhere. And enjoy. Newman's mor, though it g rather too quickl. Still, the object what with all the 50 per cent of "A is composed of the language imaginat of its purpose, th writing is enough reader-sick.

Christopher Leha
a book reviewer
York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan

On the diagram, South heard strong bidding on his left and repeated club bids from his partner. Most players would be content to pass these clubs, which would have been a safe spot, but South ventured three hearts.

North naturally raised hearts to game, and one might have expected East to double. However, it was West who took that action, confident that his partner held a useful trump holding and hoping to confuse the declarer.

South was not at all confused. He knew that if West held a few hearts as well as spades and diamonds, his second action would have been a takeout double rather than two spades. After West had led the diamond ace and followed

with the queen, he with his partner, co declarer won with dummy and ruffed. He then ruffed: entered his hand lead to the king to spade. The club ace leaving this position:

North
♠ A
♥ K
♦ Q
♣ A

West
♠ K
♥ A
♦ J
♣ K

South
♠ Q
♥ J
♦ K
♣ A

East
♠ J
♥ Q
♦ A
♣ K

West led the diamond ace.

A club was led fr and if East had disc would have ruffed h ruffed a spade, co undertruff from East. South scored two n tricks to make his cor Instead, East ruff heart-king, allowing throw a spade. A returned to dummy's king the spade ruff, b still unable to beat it. South ruffed a club t last spade, giving We and scoring the last with the Q-10 of trum

مكة في الأمل

